INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 185--- BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 6 1929 ONE ANNA

WISDOM DAWNS TOO LATE ON SIMONITES

"Don't Advertise Our Humiliation"

FRANK CONFESSION BY CO-OPERATORS

But Sir H. Gour Keeps Up Brave Front!

WHO SAYS WE WERE INSULTED?

We have Confidence in Sir John, Says Nagpur Knight

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 5.

What Sir John Simon has not been able to achieve through proper channel from the Central Committee has now been vouchsafed to him by two members of the Central Committee Sir Harisingh Gour and Dr. Suharwardy through press interview. The strangest part of it is that Dr. Sir Harisingh Gour who protested according to reliable authority in the last sitting of the Joint Free Conference to Sir John's invitation to the Central Committee to place their views before the Simon Commission without assuring them of knowledge of views of the Commissioners has now given unqualified certificate to the Chairman of the Joint Free Conference. The "Sunday Times" threw open its columns to these two members of Central Committee to pay their tribute to Sir John.

Says Sir Harisingh in his interview: Speaking for myself and five other members of Central Committee I have no hesitation in saying that Sir John has been scrupulously fair in his treatment of the Central Committee both in matter of arranging witnesses who were to be examined as well as manner of taking their evidence.

"WHO SAYS WE WERE INSULTED?"

Regarding the question of exchange of views between the Commission in the Joint Free Conference Sir Harisingh declared that explanation was simple. The fact was that the Central Committee Members because of their intimate Indian experience had made considerable progress in their deliberations while members of the Simon Commission had still to form their tentative conclusions. I have no doubt, says Sir Harisingh, that as soon as our views are crystallised which we hope would be case by end of this month and we place them before the Simon Commissioners they would be in a position to confer with us and tell us how their minds are working. It is very premature to state, continued Dr Gour, that Sir John Simon has bolted door against free and frank discussion and exchange of views between Commissioners and members of the Central Committee.

"WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN SIMON."

Concluding Sir Harisingh said, "If I may be permitted to make a shrewd guess I can say that the members of the Simon Commission are finding considerable difficulty in reconciling their conflicting views with declared intention of Parliament to take another step forward towards the establishing full responsible Government in India. We members of the Central Committee have already spent one month in discussing these questions and we feel confident that as soon as the Simon Commissioners have focussed their views in the same way the views of both Commissioners and the members of the Central Committee and points of divergence where they exist would be made clear. We have full confidence in Sir John Simon.

POOR CONSOLATION INDEED!

The interviews of Sir Harisingh Gour and Dr. Suharwardy have come as surprise to other members

(Continued on page 5)

MORE ABOUT THE SIMONITES' SPLIT

Joint Statement of Sir Zulfikkar and Dr. Suhrawardy

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Nawab Sir Zulfikkar Ali Khan and Doctor Abdullah Suhrawardy in a joint statement to Reuter regarding disagreement among members of the Indian Central Committee declare that "in the best interests of political advancement of India, we are making an honest and sincere effort to reach an agreement on questions of communal representations and other vital interests affecting Mussalmans and minority communities. We are ready to reach a practicable and workable compromise likely to be acceptable to Hindus and Mussalmans alike, but as the representatives of the majority community, taking advantage of their standing majority in the Committee, are not amenable to reason, we are afraid our efforts may end in failure. We declare that the responsibility for any disservice to the cause of India's advancement due to a breach between the two communities must be laid at the door of those members of the Committee who have assumed this unreasonable attitude."—Reuter.

MR. MAXTON IMPATIENT

—:o:—

Can't Wait for Centuries for Socialism

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 5.

"We are not prepared to wait centuries for socialism" declared Mr. Maxton, M.P., in his inaugural speech at the Labour Party's Summer School at Digswell Park, Hertfordshire. He said the Government's two months record was very disappointing. They must insist on disarmament, said Mr. Maxton. He opined that the defence of armaments in peace-time when reduced to a final analysis, was that they were required for the defence of the Empire. A Socialist Government should break up the Empire's constituent parts very soon.

Replying to Mr. George Bernard Shaw regarding the cotton industry crisis, Mr. Maxton said the Government was empowered to declare a state of emergency.—Reuter.

DAME FAWCETT DEAD

—:o:—

WELL-KNOWN ECONOMIST

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The death has occurred of Dame Millicent Fawcett.

Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the well-known British friter and political worker, was born at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, June 11, 1847. In 1867, she married the economist, Henry Fawcett. She herself produced various works on economics, including Political Economiy for Beginners (1870), Tales in Political Economy (1874) and, with her husband, a volume of Essays and Lectures (1872). Mrs. Fawcett was one of the early workers for Women's Suffrage and in 1907 became President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Her later books include Life of Queen Victoria (1895); Life of Sir William Molesworth (1901); Five Famous French Women (1906); Women's Suffrage (1912); and What I Remember (1924). She was created G.B.E. in 1925.

Graf Zeppelin Lands at Lakehurst

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 4.

New York.—The naval air-station at Lakehurst received a notice at 12-45 hours (New York time) that the "Graf Zeppelin" was heading towards Cape May, Philadelphia, owing to adverse weather.

Later, the Zeppelin decided not to make for Philadelphia in view of unfavourable winds there, and is now heading for Lakehurst. Conditions have improved.

Lakehurst, Aug. 5.—The "Zeppelin" landed at 20-52 hours.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT AT PYDHOWNIE

—:o:—

Knives and Lathis Used

RIVALRY BETWEEN WATCHMEN RESPONSIBLE

A serious fracas resulting in state wounds and serious injuries to more them 17 persons—Gurkhas and Pathan, took place on Monday night near Pydhownie.

The cause of the fracas is the rivalry between the Pathan watchmen on one hand and the Gurkha and Sikh watchmen on the other.

It is understood that about 9.30 p.m. a Pathan watchman who was going on his rounds came in clash with a Gurkha watchman on a very trivial matter. From words they came to blows. This fight between the two watchmen gathered a large number of other Pathan and Gurkha watchmen to the rescue of theis respective champions, and soon the fight assumed a serious turn.

Lathis and kukris and knives were freely used on both sides and many casualties took place. Eleven persons were sent to J. J. Hospital out of which two cases Pathan got his legs fractured and a Gurkha with knife wounds—are believed to be in a precarious condition. Five more injured persons were taken to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, out of 3 cases are reported to be serious.

The fight lasted for nearly an hour when the police arrived on the scene.

Poona, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League will be held on Wednesday the 7th instant in the Tilak Mandir, Tilak Road, Poona at 8 a.m. to consider the question of sending a representation to the Government in connection with their Land Revenue Policy and to settle the future lines of work.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS SITE

—:o:—

Commissioner To Reconsider His Refusal

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

In connection with the Government refusal of the use of the Minto Park for the Congress Pandal, a deputation consisting of Lala Duniehand, Pandit Santanam and Dr. Gopiehand waited on the Deputy Commissioner to-day who agreed to reconsider the previous decision.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

GUNTUR, Aug. 5.

At a public meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday under the Presidency of Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya, the Committee recommended the name of Mahatma Gandhi to the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

ENROLLING CONGRESS MEMBERS IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

A SAD EXPERIENCE

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-Law and Dr. Parshuram, Secretary Punjab Congress Committee when visited Jullundur and adjacent villages to enlist Congress and Reception Committee members relate a sad experience in which they fell a victim to the mad frenzy of a gang of bad character.

They allege in a village, 2,000 people received them when suddenly a numbr of people, all drunk arrived on the scene and began belabouring right and left with determinated purpose of dispersing the crowd. But nothing daunted, they remained firm and the intruders made a hasty retreat.—Free Press.

JUHU DROWNING TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Three Bodies Recovered

The search for the bodies was continued the whole of Sunday night by the police and the fishermen whose services were requisitioned for the purpose, assisted by a band of Parsi volunteers from Bombay.

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND.

It was, not till early Monday morning that two more bodies were washed ashore not far from the place of the tragic occurrence, the bodies being those of Mr. Dinshaw Shiavax Adenwala and Mr. Dick Sohrab Ratnagar.

A formal panchnama was held on the spot by an officer deputed by the Collector and on the bodies being identified by their relatives they were allowed to be removed at once. Mr. Adenwala's body was taken to his house at Chowpati, Bombay while that of Mr. Ratnagar was conveyed direct to the Towers of Silence at Bombay, a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased forming the funeral procession.

PROF. DARUWALLA PROGRESSING.

Prof. Daruwalla of the Wilson College one of the surviving victims is progressing rapidly towards recovery. He is being nursed and looked after by one of friends Prof. Choksey at Versova.

MRS. RATNAGAR'S BODY FOUND.

Thirty-four hours after the fatal drowning tragedy the body of Mrs Tehmina Ratnagar was found washed ashore on the beach at Danda between Bandra and Juhu. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. A fisherman was the first to notice it and communicate the news to the volunteers who were on the look-out for bodies.

Mrs. Ratnagar's body was immediately removed to Dunger-wadi and the funeral takes place at 8 a.m. today (Tuesday). Mrs Ratnagar was an educated lady being a graduate of the Wilson College.

THE JUHU TRAGEDY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In view of the appalling toll of precious human lives taken by the Juhu Waters year after year it is high time that the citizens of Bombay and especially, the sports-loving section thereof should set themselves furiously to think and put into practical shape some scheme to prevent or at least to check these gloomy occurrences.

A permanent arrangement might be made to stock a few life-belts, ropes and other life-saving appliances on the shore and which should be readily available to all those who stand in need of them or in times of emergencies. The sea round about should be thoroughly charted, its currents, cross-currents and under-currents. studied and big boards warning people against them, set up at Government expense. Surely, the authorities do not require greater calamities on a vaster scale to occur to drive the realization of their obvious duty home to them and to rouse them

(Cintinued in Column 3)

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO COME BEFORE COUNCIL TO-DAY

—:o:—

Fuleli Grant Adopted By M.L.C.'S.

"A MAD VENTURE" SAY POPULAR MEMBERS

(From Our Spl. Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

After a spirited debate lasting for over 7 hours the Council passed to-day by a thumping majority of 72 to 14 the General Member's demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 742,000 for improvements to the Fuleli Canal system. The opposition to the demand though vehement in the beginning mellowed down towards the end of the debate and was almost negligible in the division. Fuleli has been on the brains of the Council for a long time. This time the Government were in a mad hurry to get the demand carried since the immense possibilities of future are not particularly encouraging to them.

The entire Fuleli project is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 50 lakhs and according to the present programme of the Government it is to be completed before 1'32.

GETTING SUSPICIOUS OF GOVT.

The Members of the Council had their suspicions roused by the fact that the estimates of the project by the Government lacked consistency. The Yellow Book recently published by the Government differs in material particulars from th eBlue Budget Book which first gave the estimates of the scheme. The Blue Book described the scheme as remunerative while the Yellow Book calls it protective. There is a difference of over Rs. 1 lakh in revenue alone. This inconsistency confirms the view held by the Opposition that the estimates of the scheme prepared by the Government are neither perfect nor final.

By voting this money the Council is committed to the scheme once and for ever. Postponing the launching of the project was dangerous from the Government's standpoint of view not because the Zemindars at the tail of the Canal might have suffered but because obviously the immense future is not in the hands of the Government. Any more delay would have thrown the scheme to the mercy of the next Council. It was, therefore, a tactful move on the part of the Government that they cleverly manoeuvred to get the timely sanction of the legislature to a scheme which it is rightly apprehended is going to cost much more than the "conservative" estimates prepared by the Government.

To-morrow the Home Member will move the first reading of the Emergency Bill. A stubborn fight will characterize the debate on this Bill. The President has already has been flooded with amendments to both the Bills. The Government, however, are determined that they will carry all the three readings of the Bills before the present session is over.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Council met again this afternoon to discuss General Member's demand for the Fuleli Grant.

At question time replying to Mr. Swaminarayan the General Member stated that Block S of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme would be delivered to the Military authorities of the Government of India probably in next October. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the said Block from the commencement up to the date of delivery was Rs. 224 lakhs approximately. The estimated receipts from the sale shown in the current year's budget were Rs. 205 lakhs.

LATE DEWAN BAHADUR RODDA.

After question time Sir Louis Rieu, the Leader of the House made reference to the sad death of Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rodda once a member of pre-Reforms Council. The late Dewan Bahadur Rodda was an esteemed citizen of Dharwar of which District he was a representative in this Council. Personally the speaker felt that he had lost a very valuable friend. He moved that the House record expression of deep regret at his death and offer condolence to the bereaved family.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi observed the late Dewan Bahadur did much work for the advancement of Kanarese literature. The whole of Karnatak would mourn his death. After a number of speakers had associated themselves with the expression of sentiments the motion was carried.

FULELI GRANT AGAIN.

Discussion was then resumed of the demand for the Fuleli Grant. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan opposing said the improvements proposed were not going to do any marvel. Already the Government had come to the end of their resources and yet it was a surprise that they were launching mad schemes involving colossal expenditure.

SIR L. HUDSON'S SUPPORT.

Sir Leslie Hudson (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) supporting observed he was generally in agreement with what the representative of Indian Merchants Chamber had said in regard to the financial commitments. Last time when the demand was discussed the Government had given an undertaking that after closer investigation of the Fuleli Scheme they would put the statement of results on the Council table. He could not say that the undertaking had been satisfactorily redeemed. Mr. Lalji Naranji had estimated the total cost of Lloyd Barrage at Rs. 50 crores. Speaking for himself he would say that he was not so pessimistic as his friend the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber although with him he shared the anxiety and apprehension about the financial position of the Presidency.

It was said that the Swaraj Government migh. repudiate such commitments in future. His answer to that was that no Government was likely to imperil its existence by breaking the promises given by the previous Government.

GOVT. REPLY.

Hon. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, got up to deal with the financial side of the question. If there were commitments they were the assurances given by the General Member and His Excellency. He then argued at some length that the project was bound to be a financial success. If the Fuleli Canal Scheme was not undertaken the present annual revenue would go down by Rs. 3 lakhs. That alone was a sufficient reason why they should spend to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs on improvements to the canal.

Proceeding the Finance Member explained that during construction period as canals would be remodelled they would be opened and it was expected that they would be able to pay off the interest charges. He then speciously argued that since they had once given sanction to the Barrage Scheme they were now bound to undergo all the expenditure that any subsidiary projects might involve.

"A MAD VENTURE".

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad) said he had heard with great sorrow the speech of Sir Leslie Hudson. There had been grossest misrepresentation on the part of the Government regarding facts and figures. The

(Continued from page 12.)

(Continued from Column 5.)

from their stupor. Expense is immaterial, considering the resourcefulness of the Government, which can produce crores—like the "rabbit from the famous hat"—when estimates suddenly grow from 23 to 32 crores!

But the public need not wait for Government action. It would be an eternal memorial to his nephew if Sir C. Adenwalla takes a lead in this matter and sees that something is done and that promptly.—Yours, etc.

PRANLAL MOHANLAL BUCH.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N.Y. Futures 14 to 10 Points up

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The New York cotton futures market on Saturday opened steady but prices soon declined and touched the lowest level namely January 19.06 on long liquidation. Absence of rains over the draughty sections of the Western Belt stimulated buying and the market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 14 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 19 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures ruled steady and advanced 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 11 points.

Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. estimate condition 70.9 per cent indicating a crop of 15,146,000 Bales. The weather shows no improvement except absence of rains over weevil area. The forecast indicates showery weather over Texas and Oklahoma. The market is keenly awaiting the Bureau Report due on the 8th inst. The Agriculture Department is making due changes in the mode of predicting crop expectancy. Last year the Bureau predicted a crop of 14,291,000 Bales on the 8th August against actual cdop of 14,260,000 Bales. Thus more reliance is likely tn be placed on the coming report. However we are not prepared to put blind faith as under normal conditions of weather any crop estimate will prove correct but in the case of abnormal weather which may turn out exceptionally favourable of detrimental and the crop ideas must undergo revisions. The general sentiment is said to be too bearish but there are some confirmed bulls who predict higher markets despite the uncertainty of the Bureau Report.

The Bureau Report will be one day's wonder as the next report is not final. The future course of the market entirely depends upon weather and a very anxious situation exists particularly due to drought in the Western Belt and danger of weevil damage. In connection with the possibilities of weevil damage; the Garside Cotton Service writes as under in their report dated 16th July:—

"Weevils more numerous than 1921 or 1924, but we do not expect as heavy a percentage of damage as in those years due to expansion of acreage into non-weevil territory, also more poison being used and weevil now has more natural enemies. But, in infested areas, weevil more numerous than any other year. A prolonged period of dry weather is needed to control pest, and the need of such weather for weevil control surpasses moisture requirements of the plant."

NEXT COTTON-BUREAU REPORT

Our special report on the next Bureau. Report due on the 8th instant will be published on Wednesday, the 7th instant together with various private crop reports.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.99 lowest 18.81.

N. Y. January highest 19.24 (11.59 a.m.) lowest 19.06 (10.29 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.—No precipitation. Excessive heat continues in the Western belt.

11-24 a.m.—New York cables:—Textiles volume of business small but prices will maintained. Danger frnm weevil daily increasing and damage imiuent from drought conditions in the Western Belt.

12-49 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight warm. No precipitation.

2-17 p.m.—Fossicks estimate condition 70.2 per cent. Crop 15,419,000 Bales.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

Favourable weather would only have gradual effect whereas anything unfavourable will act on market immediately.

Psychological effect advance wheat and Federal Reserve Bill bullish. Our opinion still bullish at any rate till after Bureau.

Japan Cotton Trading Co. estimate condition 70.9 per cent and Crop 15,146,000 bales.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"No rains Texas Oklahoma forecast showers both places."

Reuter:—

"Market early advanced on drought reports, reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast, but again advanced on trade buying."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from the Liverpool Head Office::

Garside reports crop condition probably above average on the First August. Weather generally favourable, and rapid development of Boll on bottom and middle crop means fair production already assured. Weevil damage now most uncertain factor, as during previous years damage has always been most severe this month.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Light to moderate rainfall Central Belt. Amarillo Dist. (Texas). Temperatures 102 to 105 West Belt. Forecast Central Belt partly cloudy. All balance entire Belt generally fair. Expect Bureau 15,400,000 bales (from Memphis).

Mr. T. H. Price cables:—

Private estimates average 15,400,000 bales. Plant deterioration increased but doubt exceed normal. Think trend of prices gradually downward. (from New York).

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Oct. close at s 10/4 3/4d. 5/8d.
Dec. close at s 10/8 1/2d. 3/4d.
Mar. close at s 10/11 3/4d. 3/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.41-1/4 2.5/8
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.49-1/4 2..
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.55 1.3/4

CABLE ADVICES.

"Steady jedging pressure, decreasing good flour and wheat export business expected, Argentine and Australia influencing factors where still dry, Continent weather poor, heavy rains not wanted."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	3-8-29	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	40	363,652
Central India	298	385,097
Barsi & Nagar	125	200,775
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	84,759
Berar	252	788,438
Central Provinces	.....	391,977
Total Oomras	715	2,274,691
Dholera	104	242,725
N.-W. Provinces	.....	62,116
Rajputana	90	50,629
Sind-Punjab	.....	133,721
Broach	.....	194,898
Coompta and Dharwar	624	121,297
Westerns-Northerns	154	55,294
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	307	39,584
Persian	.....	1,704
American	.....	11,168
Egyptian and African	.....	102,692
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	47
Total	1,994	3,290,571

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	3-8-29	1st Sept. to 1st Aug. This year.
Europe	1,581	890,214
Japan & China	1,803	1,706,552
Coast Ports	.....	19,830
Up-country by Rail	.....	132,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,733
Total	3,384	2,787,158

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

F. P. Bales.	1929/30
Receipt to daate 3/8/29	4000
,, Yesterday do.	1600
Exports to date do.	14000
Stock at Ports 2/8/29	517000
,, Interior Towns do.	198000
,, Liverpool 2/8/29	840000
Visible Supply 2/8/29	1708000
Quantity in Sight do.	11000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local market opened at Rs. 350/8 for Broach A./M. and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was small turnover of business. Highest price touched was Rs. 351 and lowest was Rs. 350/4. Liverpool market is closed to-day and rates at 5.30 p.m. closed at under:—

Broach J/A. 339/12
Broach A/M. 350/12
Oomra D/J. 314/8
Bengal D/J. 263/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

August	255.60+4.40
November	227.60—0.40
February	216.80—0.55

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	To-day.	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	600	9,500

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Bengal D./J.	263
Broach A./M.	350
Broach J./A.	340
Oomra D./J.	314

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Broach	356	351	343	338
S. D.	358	353	345	340
P. A.	359	354	346	341
K. V.	350	345	337	332
Dholera	345	340	332	327
Kalajin	349	344	336	331
Cutch	363	358	350	345
Surat	416	411	403	398
Rajpipla	416	411	403	398
Navsari	431	426	418	413

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

200	Ralli Bros.	Indore	250/252
100	Do.	Chaligaon	250
100	Forbes & Co.	Bhilwara	230
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Darwah	275
200	Do.	Banusa	285
100	Japan T. & Co.	Darwah	285
100	Do.	Khandesh Old	200
100	James Finlay	Mill Wun	308
100	Do.	Nanded	285
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Kotkapura	209
100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Sailu	276
100	Do.	Parbhani	275
100	Volkart Bros.	Senabad	272
100	Tovomankva	Amraoti	282½
100	Do.	Amreli	235
200	Do.	Muthia	234/235
100	Do.	Akola	273
100	Do.	Shegaon	278

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	240	.....
Bengal Fine	230	.....
Bengal F.G.	225	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	205
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	295	265
Amraoti Fine	280	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	260
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	230	220
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Purna F.G.G.SG	270	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	410	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....
Compta Good	.....	.....
Jinja	460	.....
Busoga	470	.....

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Associaton Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st August 32,86,056
Same time last season 33,99,372

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Aug.

	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	64,993	87,225
Continent	7,87,202	6,71,564
China	3,28,437	2,56,000
Japan	13,78,115	10,45,544
Coast Ports	19,830	27,415
U. S. A.	38,046	4,875
Total	26,16,623	20,92,621

Total exports by Rail. 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st Aug. 1929 1,32,802

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st Aug. 1929 3,27,114
Same period last year 4,53,534

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Aug. 1929 9,75,[illegible]
Same time last year 11,66,043

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 5.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130 1/2
Banks Buying 128-1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 5th inst
Japan/London 1/11 5/32 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.55 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21¼ 3rd inst
London/Italy 92.85 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exhange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 4/4/11½ 2nd inst. £ 4/4 11½ 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 2nd inst. 24 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 2nd inst. 24 7/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 2nd inst. 52 3/4 3rd inst.
London Dscounts 3 Mos 5½ per cent 2nd inst. 5½ per cent 3rd inst.
London Discunts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 2nd inst 5 15/16 per cent 3rd inst
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1½ per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 2½ per cent. 6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver Quietly steady. No special feature. Very small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 5

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67 14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/8.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/12/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/1/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0.

Tone of Market.—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 5

3 months Discounts 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1-1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 549/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

When it is a question of

Your Health

be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH IS A SYSTEM WELL REGULATED.

VETARZO REGULATORS.

Safe and Reliable.

Trial bottle, either remedy, send P.O. 3s. (crossed for security) to VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, N.W.5, LONDON, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr Basuji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Rs. 1, Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Expert MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a State, one proficient in Motor Mechanism and Electric work would be preferred, pay Rs. 125 to 175 p. m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. "D" Advt. Department., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32654

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED—An ASSESSOR for the Raipur Municipality on a salary of Rs. 75/- p. m. Preference will be given to those who possess Engineering qualifications and have previous experience of such work. Application with copies of testimonials must reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 20th August, 1929. Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur.
A 32650

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Broach Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.
A R1764.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION & PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1930.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from MONDAY, the 17th of March, 1930. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the REGISTRAR, on or before the 16th of September, 1929.
32652

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th January, 1930, and must have completed a school educatio up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be a Qualifying Examination conducted in English at various centres in India. Candidates who qualify will be required to come to Bombay at their own expense for interview prior to selection and a Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to EYESIGHT.

The course lasts for 8 months per year for three years. Fees amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship and small extras.

Approved time spent on the Training Ship is equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1929, and the Qualifying Examination will be held about the 2nd December, 1929.

The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10 ON PAYMENT of Re. 1 which should be sent by Money Order (communication coupon should bear the full name and address) or in postage stamps.
32625

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A specially conducted tour will run during August-September covering 5,200 miles and comprising famous places of Upper India as previously announced.

CATERING will be provided on train.

EVERY COMFORT arranged.

REDUCE TRIP fares:—

II Class Rs. 178|-

III Class Rs. 86|-.

BOOKING has now commenced and will close on

15TH AUGUST 1929.

ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY LIMITED.

Apply to Publicity Officer,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

for full particulars.
32560

TENDERS

MUNICIPLITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of a semi-permanent market at Chandanwadi will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th August, 1929.
32655

EDUCATIONAL.

BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as wireless attendants, operators for Government, Marine, Aircraft and Broadcasting stations. Our students are assured to get the certificates from the Director General of Post and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India.

Apply for prospectus and rules with 1 anna stamp to the PRINCIPAL.

For Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisment columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), instead of on Tuesday, the 6th August, 1929, as previously notified.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 5th August, 1929.
32656

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE

(Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)
RULE 22, ORDER 21.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE, FIRST CLASS, AT AJMER.
Civil Suit No. 285 of 1926.
Mis. No. 915 of 1928.

RAMCHANDER, s|o Lakshmi Narain Rojgaria, of Ajmer, Purchaser of Decree of Seth Ram Pershad, c|o Seth Sheo Dass & Kanwar Ratanlal s|o Seth Ram Prasad, Proprietor of the Venikram, Ajmer, as Sheo Dass Munnalal, Ajmer
..... Decree-Holder.
versus
RAMKRISHEN MORESHWAR DATTA, s|o Moreshwar Jaggannath Datta, Rajput, 1st Carpenter Street, No. 38, Bombay
..... Judgment-Debtor.

To

Ramkrishen Moreshwar Datta, Overseer and Estimator, Military Scheme, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

WHEREAS the said Decree-holder has made application to this Court for execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. 285 of 1926, this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 15th day of August, 1929, either in person, or by a pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorised, and instructed, to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 29th day of July, 1929.

R. PRASAD,
Reader,
For Sub-Judge, First Class,
Ajmer.
32653

Scissors Cigarettes

Free Gift Distribution

has now been extended to

March 31st 1930

Your Dealer will give you a copy of the new folder showing complete list of free gifts.

SCISSORS

CIGARETTES

ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

S/65

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

Here, indeed, is enjoyable entertainment! Music—Mirth—Melody—Talking— Singing— Sound! The artistes themselves could not entertain you better! The first series of "WARNER SHORTS" was top-hole! This second series will delight you as much, if not more! Come and judge for yourself!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

They fought and argued—
They called each other names.
But in the end they always made up—
So that they could start another
THE
COHENS AND KELLYS
in
ATLANTIC CITY
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece

WINNERS OF THE WILDERNESS

featuring
TIM McCOY
and
JOAN CRAWFORD
The Screen's Most Stirring Historical Romance!
Also the rollicking
M.G.M. Two Part Comedy
FIGHTING FATHERS
and the latest
EMPIRE NEWS GAZETTE
Received by Air Mail

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p'm.

Tremendous story of Love and War—filled with Drama, Tears and Laughs.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

featuring an all-tar cast
CHARLES E. MACK
MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE
H. B. WALTHALL
TO SAVE THE WORLD
HE FOUGHT, BLED AND—

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		13,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..	with	16,615
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ..	Bombay	16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	transhipp	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	want	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		19,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,948
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa ..		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £76
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

4th Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Dumana ..	8443
18th Nov.	Dumana ..	8427
9th Dec.	Dumana ..	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana ..	8427
24th ,,	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £80	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about	Steamers.	
16th Aug.	Comoria ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug
Awa Maru ..	6023	2 Aug.	11 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18 Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11003	22 ,,	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10509	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other ars Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 20738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th July	7th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru.	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	20th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
7th Aug.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
14th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freightage and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Sailing East Fort, BOMBAY

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK

A Systematic Description of the Social customs and institutions of Malabar

By T. K. GOPAL PANIKKAR, B.A.,

With Special Chapters on "The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John, Bar.-at-Law and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali, Bar.-at-Law.

This book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association.

There are twenty-three chapters in all, besides "A Glossary of terms", and advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent history.

CONTENTS.

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TURF NOTES

Pointers Picked up at Opening Meeting

HORSES TO FOLLOW

(BY "PILOT").

Backers experienced mixed luck for the opening day of the Poona race-campaign. KAYID SAUD, FUNNY FACE, ALL'S WELL and LIPSTOWN certainly realised anticipations, but well backed customers like WINNING POST, PASHA, BLONCHAILLES and AMIJ, all failed.

An unlucky loser was ATHOL. This good looking chestnut, son of Arthur B. was making his first appearance on the Poona track but reports of his good track work made him a strong order in the mar. He won all right but was palpably tiring and in the run home interfered slightly with the fast finishing Prince Arthur another son of ARTHUR B. An objection was inevitable and a short enquiry resulted in the Kashmir owned gelding's qualification. He is almost certain to win again before long.

Though unplaced in the race for the Epsom Plate, BUOYANT ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion. Higgins must soon find a race for the cold that he can win.

CASINO'S SUCCESS.

The Beginners' Plate was noteworthy for the success of Casino. Hitherto the son of Pommeru had been a disappointment but it does seem that he has at last awakened to a sense of his responsibilities. I thought he ran his race out with rare courage and should not be surprised to see him trouble the judge again before many days have passed.

Blanchailles was among the beaten lot here. The Aga Khan's gelding looked the picture of what a fit horse should be but ran much below his track form. He should be forgiven this lapse. Be on him again.

I mae a favourable note of DE BEERS H who finished third in the Royston Plate run over a mile. A nice sized gelding he has come along nicely to hand and will soon carry the Kelso jacket with prominence. He is by Tredennes out of Hello H and must be lavelled on useful sort.

SAIFULDOWLA left his best work until the last furlong in Division III of the Aleppo Plate. I should have a little on him when the distance is more to his liking.

MIRY showed plenty of speed in the race won by Kayid Saud. Mr. Syed Fatali's mare is one to make a note of.

In finishing fourth close up behind Akrah in Division II of the Mohammerah Plate, Orange Prince put up a fine performance. He lost several lengths at the starter's end but was finishing with notable stoutness. Give him a place on your list.

SUBHAN.

When SUBHAN broke down during the latter end of the last season I mentioned that it was extremely unlikely that he would be made to race again. His connections evidently thought that he had been got right again and took a chance with him in the first division of the Mohammerah Plate. The speedy grey was well in the forefront when his leg went back on him. He was palpably lame on returning to the saddling paddock and I fear will not be much good for racing again. It is painful to see patched up horses break down, and it is hoped that this is the last time that Subhan goes to the post.

QUICK TOY will win a distance race for her owner Mr. Shantidas Askaran. She struck me as being quite ripe for a race.

Keep an eye on ARCH DRUED. The son of Sunstar has a touch of class above him and though his running gave little indication of his form, he is one to follow.

Horses for your note book:—ROYAL ACE, DRY SUGAR, PASHA TAUT, RUBDAN, ORPHAN MAID.

DOUBLES & TRIBLES.

It is rather early to say whether the Double and Treble betting will become popular, but many people who tried the innovation are grousing about the repeated deduction of 12-1/2 per cent. taken from their winnings. For instance if a person backs a double for Rs. 10, the totalizator takes 12-1/2 per cent on the first leg of the double in the ordinary way, and the process is repeated again on the second horse. When the backer goes to collect his winnings, he has again to pay 12-1/2 per cent., which is the club's commission. This is rather hard on the investor, who is made to pay an exorbitant commission to the club. If the last commission is reduced to a smaller percentage, it will give all round satisfaction.

THIRD-CLASS WEEK-END TICKETS

PETITION FOR REINTRODUCTION TO AGENT OF G. I. P. RY.

Dr. D D Sashayo, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale Corporator Mr. D G Dalvi, a Corporator, Mr. S C Joshi, Advocate, M L C Mr. J R Gharpure, High Court Pleader, Mr. G K Gadgil Bar-at-Law, and 35 other forwarded on 17th July last, a petition drawing attention of the Agent G.I.P. Rly. to reintroduce the third class Week-end Return Tickets between Bombay—Poona and other stations to give facility to the middle-class people of Bombay and to enable them to have couple of days change of climate recreations and rest after six days hard labour in a crowded city as Bombay.

FOUNDER OF KARNATAK COLLEGE DEAD

LATE DIWAN BAHADUR S. V. RODDA

DHARWAR, Aug. 5.

Diwan Bahadur S. K. Rodda died yesterday at the age of 80. He was a great philanthropist and was loved by all the people, poor and rich alike. Glowing tributes were paid by several speakers at his funeral which was attended by a large number of people.

He was the founder of the Karnattak College and has helped in his life time several educational institutions.—Free Press

LATE DEWAN BAHADUR S. K. RODDA

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO KARNATAK

The sad news of the death of Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda, the G. O. M. of Karnatak at the ripe old age of 80, will be read with feelings of great regret. Born in utmost poverty he made his way to the most enviable position of a representative of the Karnatak people in the Bombay Legislative Council and the venerable leader of the young and old in the Karnatake. His childhood was spent in none too enviable circumstances and his English education was secured at great sacrifice. He used to walk a distance of 12 miles from Hubli to Dharwar to attend school and his capacity for perseverence and pains-taking is no better illustrated than this fact. It has become proverbial for the people to remonstrate a persevering poor student with the saying "Well, do you wish to imitate Mr. Rodda?" With such perseverence and courage he fought against poverty and adverse circumstances.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

After Matriculation he joined the Deccan College but he had to give it up and enter service. His unquestioned abilities and enthusiasm won the appreciation of Mr. Chanbasappa, the then Deputy Educational Inspector and of Mr. Russel, the Inspector. The fact that there were at that time no Kanarese schools in the Karnatak rankled in his heart and after winning over the support of Mr. Russel and Mr. Chanbasappa he started Kanarese schools for the benefit of Kanarese people.

FATHER OF KANARESE EDUCATION.

It would be no exaggeration if we say that he was the father of Kanarese education in the Karnatak. He was placed in charge of the Dharwar Training College as Principal which duty he performed to the satisfaction of every one and many primary teachers who have received training under him still remember with gratitude their venerable teacher.

After retiring from Government service he kept up his activities in the educational field and he was elected by the Southern Division to represent Karnatak in the Bombay Legislative Council

True to his word he collected Rs. 2 lakhs and what pains he had to undergo, the Karnatak public knows full well. It was his enthusiasm and personality which achieved unique success in this endeavour.

The Karnatak College at Dharwar is really a monument to his faith in the advancement of education in the Karnatak and a lasting memorial to his name. Up till his death he took active part in all the activities of the Karnatak and his old venerable figure commanded respect from young and old alike. As President of the District Local Board and President of the Dharwar Municipality he was a great success. The Karnatak High School of Dharwar is virtually his creation and he was intimately connected also with the Karnatak Mahila Vidyalaya. He commanded also high respect in Government circles and used his influence with Government in advancing the cause of education in the Karnatak.

Young and old alike bemoan his loss.

City & Suburbs

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Banking Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup: King George V. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Rovers Cup: Royal Tank Corps v. B. B. R. A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Rovers Cup: Royal Warwicks v. 15th Bde. R. A. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

RATNAGAR: Tehmina, wife of late Mancherji Sorabji Ratnagar (Advocate), daughter of Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, grand-daughter of the late Kaikhasrooh Kabraji FUNERAL takes place to-day, (Tuesday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Dungar-Wadi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing the Public Notifications Column".

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umzumbi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Chifuku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. G. Kanekar will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problem".

G. K. UNION LEADERS APPEAL AND HIGH COURT DECISION.

PROTEST MEETING OF WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, will be held in the People's Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to protest against the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Leaders' appeal.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party will be held on Sunday August 11 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House, Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party a public meeting will be held on Sunday August 11 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jinnah Hall.

Messrs. Abbas Tyebji, Baroda, Imam Saheb Abdul Kader Bavazir (Sabarmati), Saiyad Abadali (Broach), Peer Shukr-ul-lah Saheb (Jalgaon) and others are expected to come to Bombay to attend the Party's Working Committee meeting who will be requested to address the public meeting.

BOYCOTT DAY CELEBRATION

PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR WARD.

In order to celebrate the Boycott Day, the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee organised a procession on Sunday last. The procession started at 8 a.m. from the Committee's Office situated opposite to the Bhangwadi Theatre, and marched through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Gulalwadi, Zaveri Bazar, Princess Street and other places, singing boycott songs. It dispersed at 10-25 a.m.

G. K. UNION LEADERS' APPEAL

HIGH COURT REDUCES SENTENCES

BUT UPHOLDS CONVICTIONS

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Wild at the Bombay High Court delivered judgment on Monday, rejecting the application filed by Messrs. Deshpande and Randive, members of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, who convicted them to six weeks' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 of being members of an unlawful assembly the comon object of which was to disobey the order issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the calling of meetings by the Union and its officials.

Their Lordships held that the order promulgated by the Commissioner prohibiting the assembly even in a private place was perfectly valid as the object of the order was the preservation of public peace and safety.

As regards the sentence, their Lordships remarked that as this was the first offence of the accused and the question whether the Commissioner had a right to prohibit meeting in private places was not decided by any other court they reduced that to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

TEN STRIKERS ARRESTED

VIGOROUS PICKETING BY G. K. UNION

On Sunday afternoon five hundred yards from the Bhoiwada Police Station, some loyalists were assaulted with sticks and stones. Four persons were injured in the skirmish. The police have arrested ten strikers in connection with this incident. On Monday morning three cases of assault were reported in the mill area on loyalist workers.

The G. K. Union is again active in picketing, and the members of the Managing Committee also went for picketing on Monday morning to persuade the people not to go to work. Since their coffers are empty these appeals do not as a rule work effectively on the loyalists.

The Coroner recorded further evidence on Monday in regard to the murder of Arjun Yeshwant, a millworker, who was done to death by some strikers near Kalachowki on the 24th ultimo. Hussein Ahmed, employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mill, said he was standing with a blue flag near the mill-gate when he saw five persons standing near a latrine close by. Suddenly they rushed on Arjun and assaulted him with sticks and knives. Arjun cried "Melo, melo" (I am dying). The assailants then ran away towards Kalachowki.

Vithu Vishnu, one of the injured men, then said he was going with the deceased along Parel Road when they were pounced upon by five or six persons. Arjun received stab-wounds in the abdomen and was bleeding profusely. Witness was rendered unconscious.

Further enquiry was adjourned. The police have arrested seven suspects who were placed before the Coroner at the inquest.

DISMISSED FOR REFUSING TO JOIN "RED FLAG" UNION

A MILL-WORKER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

Cross-examination of the G. K. Union witnesses was resumed by Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners Association, when the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry met on Monday forenoon at the Secretariat. The first witness in the box was Ramchandra Balaji, formerly a ticket boy in the Textile Mill. Questioned by Mr. Mody witness stated that he went on leave from March 16 to April 28. He had gone to his native place as there was some holiday.

CHARGED WITH DRUNKENESS.

Mr. Mody:—Is it a fact that your Weaving Master sent for you on any day after the 15th of March and is it a fact that when you went to the Mill you were found in a drunken state?

Witness:—I did not go to the Mill at all after that date.

Mr. Mody then told the witness that it was not true that he had worked two days in the months of May and April. He maintained that he had put in two days' work in April, for which he had been paid and for the two days' work in May he had not received any wages.

Mr. Mody:—I put it to you that you ever worked a single day either in April or in March.

Witness:—That is not true.

Mr. Mody:—You know one Jairam Tawde who is working in this Mill?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Mody:—You know he is the brother of Mr. Tawde, the General Secretary of the Union?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Mody:—He was not victimised?

Witness:—No.

He added that he was working as a clerk.

Govind Amrutia, another operative who was alleged to have been dismissed from the Bombay Textile Mill was then cross-examined. He stated that he was dismissed because he had sought the help of the Union.

PAPERS HE READ.

Babu Bhiku, a doffer boy, who complained of victimisation, was the last witness to be cross-examined. In reply to questions by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, the boy said that he used to read newspapers such as the 'Kranti,' 'Lal Bavta' etc. These papers asked the workers to press their claims.

Mr. Bilaram:—They also told you that the capitalists were harassing you?

Witness:—Yes, in a way, because the capitalists try to cut down our wages.

Mr. Bilaram:—They also ask you to go on strike?

Witness:—The Capitalists force us to go on strike and then we go on strike.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

"DISMISSED FOR REFUSING TO JOIN RED FLAG UNION."

When the Court met after lunch four witnesses belonging to the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal were examined. Sadhu Shankar Hari Ramji, Keshav Nathoo and Wondiba Laxman, deposed that they were working in the Jubilee Mill from where they were dismissed for having refused to pay the membership subscription to the Red Flag Union. Their complaint was against Babu Rane, their master in the Weaving department, who is alleged to have dismissed them on their refusal to join the Red Flag Union.

A point was raised that the complaint had nothing to do with the purpose of the present inquiry as it was only directed against the G. K. Union.

Mr. Deshpande reserved the cross-examination of these witnesses.

The Court then adjourned till to-day (Tuesday) 11-15 a.m. when more will be examined.

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1,03,861

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"The attendance is practically the same as on Saturday last, and is 1,03,861."

ORIENTAL REPRESENTATIVES' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The representatives of the "Oriental Life Office, Bombay," assembled at a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. K. K. Parekh, at Dr. Pranjiwandas Mehta's dispensary, Marwari Vidyalaya, on the 4th instant, when it was resolved that an Association in the name of "Oriental Representatives' Association, Bombay" be formed and that a Provisional Committee be appointed to draft its constitution, rules, regulations etc. to be submitted, before its General Meeting to be held not later than two months from this date. Meanwhile the Representatives are requested to enrol themselves as members of the Association.

Further particulars can be had from Mr. K. K. Parekh, Bharucha Building, 1st Floor, Princess Street, Bombay.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st July 1929 was as under:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 1,85,71,87

Reserve coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 1,03,81,80

In India Gold bullion 32,21,65

In India Silver bullion 4,62,59.

Securities (purchase price) in India 43,18,82

Securities (purchase price) in England 1,87,01.

Internal bills of exchange nil.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall.

From Wednesday to Friday, Upanishad, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.) and from Tuesday to Saturday, Geeta, 6 to 7 p.m. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Youths desirous of joining the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Conference which is holding its first session at Rajkot on 24th, 25th and 26th instant may do so on payment of rupee one as fee at the Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, near Bhatia Mahajanwadi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macbrayne left Liverpool evening of 2nd instant. Clan Macbeth left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta morning of 2nd instant.

RIGHT TO PULL ALARM CHAIN

Remedy To Remove Overcrowding

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A CASE AT BHUSAVAL

BHUSAVAL, Aug. 4.

The judgment delivered by the local Magistrate in the case brought by the Railway Police against Mr. Popatlal Bhaichand Shah for offence under the Railway Act by entering an overcrowded compartment and also by pulling the alarm chain is of considerable public interest.

Mr. Popatlal was travelling by the B. N. Mail from Calcutta to Bombay. He got into the train in Murtajapur and pulled the alarm chain four or five times and brought the train to a standstill.

After a detailed review of the facts, the Magistrate held that the prosecution story that the accused entered an already overcrowded compartment and refused to leave it when asked to do so was not proved by the evidence. The Magistrate also found that out of four to five times when Mr. Popatlal wanted to ascertain the name of the European passenger, who used insulting language to him while on other occasions the cause was over-crowding.

PULLING CHAIN TO REMOVE OVERCROWDING.

Regarding the pulling of the alarm chain to draw the attention to overcrowding and to remedy it, the Magistrate held that it was perfectly justified.

The Magistrate observed:—"It has been admitted by the Guard Mr Wilsa and the Crewman and the Crew Foreman Mr. Joshi and Mr. Rajwade that there was overcrowding in the compartment in which the accused was travelling in (Exbits 1 to 3). They have also admitted that the accused complained to them that owing to overcrowding it had become uncomfortable for him and other passengers to travel in that compartment and that he asked them that overcrowding of passengers should be removed. But no action was taken to reduce the overcrowding by the Guard, the Crewman or the Crew Foreman. That there was overcrowding in the compartment was proved by the Defence evidence.

There was, therefore, no alternative for the accused to pull the alarm chain in order to reduce the overcrowding. Even at Bhusawal, there was overcrowding and still the train was allowed to start from Bhusawal without removal of the overcrowding. The accused therefore pulled the chain. In this respect one Patna (260) is on all fours with the present case. It has been decided by the High Court that pulling of the chain was justifiable for the safety and comfort of passengers. The number of passengers was above the maximum limit in the compartment has been admitted by the Guard of the train, Mr. Wilsa. He himself counted the number of passengers between Jalum and Mandura and found the number to be 46 while the number exhibited in the compartment was 30 (Exb.) I, therefore, find that the accused pulled the chain for sufficient and reasonable cause for removing the overcrowding."

PULLING CHAIN TO GET EUROPEAN PASSENGER'S NAME.

Regarding pulling of the alarm chain in order to ascertain the name of an European passenger, which Mr. Popatlal admitted, the Magistrate held that the pulling of the chain bringing the train to a stand still was unjustified and constituted the offences of impeding the driver and the guard in the discharge of their duties and heedless interference under Section 121 and 108 of the Indian Railway Act and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 25 each on both counts.

The judgment is considered by the Passengers' Traffic and Relief Association who took interest in the progress of the case as a vindication of the rights of passengers to make effective protest against overcrowding by pulling the alarm chain in the interests of the safety and comfort of passengers.—Free Press.

WISDOM DAWNS TOO LATE ON SIMONITES

(Continued from Page 4).

of the Central Committee. Regarding the platitudes of Sir Harisingh Gour in reference to Sir John Simon's fair treatment of the Central Committee three members of the Central Committee who were interviewed by me, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, definitely told me that they did not see their way to agree with Sir Harisingh. But at the same time they did not propose to enter into further Press controversy as in their opinion discussion in press has overstepped the limits of decorous and fair criticism and expression of opinion. Said one member of the Committee, "Of course our remedy lies in our own hands. We could have if we really desired forced the hands of Sir John by handing in our resignation and by refusing to work under humiliations imposed on us. But because we are not united body we have not been able to make ourselves effectively heard. The policy of divide and rule has been skilfully applied to our case also. In the circumstances the best course is to make the utmost of what is admittedly a bad job. And the disclosures which are being made are naturaly made use of by our boycott Press in India to discredit us more. So I shall not contribute to advertising our own humiliation.

SIR HARISINGH TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

In this connection further inquiries by the Free Press representative elicited response from members of the Central Committee that Sir Harisingh has really no data on which he could say as to whether there is or there is no agreement between the Simon Commissioners and whether they have made any progress or no progress as members of the Central Committee are in complete ignorance as to what the Simon Commissioners have done or have not done. I wonder, said another member of the Central Committee, if Mr. Bhore, Secretary, can tell us even if he wants to as to what the Simon Commissioners have or have not done. Another member pointed out that Sir Harisingh when he paid tribute to Sir John's fairness in treating the Central Committee in regard to witnesses and hearing of evidence that he was party to protest lodged by the Central Committee after they reached in England about manner in which Committee were treated in regard to examination of General Claude Jacob. He also pointed out that Sir Harisingh was treating public as though it was very gullible because some members at least of the Central Committee have booked their return passage to India on assumption that there were to be no sessions of the Joint Free Conference to enable the Simon Commissioners and the Central Committee to thresh out their respective conclusions and reach some understanding.

NOT WHAT WE BARGAINED FOR.

Sir Harisingh, said this member, may again a backdoor entrance if he wants and after we have signed and delivered our report be glad to know that he has been able to discuss matters with some or all the Commissioners. But that is not what the country's interest demands. What is of great importance to us is that we are now approaching the final stage of our task, namely, of submitting our report and we shall be doing it without knowing even an iota of what is in minds of the Simon Commissioners and what chances there are for policy of give and take. Our report for all practical purposes becomes nothing better than another memoranda for the Simon Commission to consider which is not what we bargained for when we agreed to co-operate with the Simon Commission at the cost of losing political caste with our countrymen.—Free Press Beam Service.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

CONCERT AT CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

The University Settlement of Bombay has arranged two Variety Concerts, on August 7 at 6-30 p.m. and August 8 at 9-30 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, in aid of the Fund for providing a building for women students attending colleges as well as for some professional women.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, AUGUST, 6, 1929.

Communalists At Bay.

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It was reported last week that the Indian Central Committee had decided by a majority on joint electorates with reservation of seats and that the minority consisting of Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Dr. Suharwardy were considering whether to write a separate minute of dissent or resign from the Committee. Not having expected much even from the majority, we were rather sceptical about the report, but readily admitted that, if the report came to be true, it would be one of the few redeeming features of the Committee's work. For we realised that the decision in favour of joint electorates would have a healthy reaction on Muslim politics in this country. The report seems to be well-founded, to judge from the statement issued jointly by Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Dr. Suharwardy. These worthies protest that "they are ready to reach a practical and workable compromise likely to be acceptable to Hindus and Mussalmans alike, but as the representatives of the majority community, taking advantage of their standing majority in the Committee, are not amicable to reason, they are afraid their efforts may end in failure." Not content with this studied discourtesy towards their colleagues, they hold out a veiled threat in the words: "The responsibility for any disservice to the cause of India's advancement due to the breach between the two communities must be laid at the door of those members of the Committee who have assumed this unreasonable attitude."

The truculent tone of the remarks should be carefully noted. It is not unusual for members of a Committee to differ in opinion. But it is very unusual for one set of members to question the reasonableness of another. The two dissenting members gratuitously assume that a breach between the communities is inevitable except on their terms. It is such talk, however natural in a pampered group, that is more calculated to keep up or widen the breach. If the minority members flare up because the majority—including a European, a Sikh and a representative of the "Depressed" classes—recommend joint electorates with reservation of seats, their ill-temper is the more inexplicable because the All-India Muslim League itself has accepted such electorates with reservation as the basis of its Pact with the Congress.

Leaving the irreconcilables alone, it is gratifying to note that the Nationalist movement among the Muslims is steadily progressing. Even Khwaja Hassan Nizami, who has a considerable following and who till recently was a staunch Shafite, now assures Dr. Ansari: "I and my fellow-workers are convinced that the political salvation of the Indian Mussalmans lies in their joining the Congress, from the platform of which they can express their differences and get them redressed. To leave the Congress will be to commit political suicide." That is bravely said and every word of it is true. It is also significant that speakers at a meeting of Muslims at Lucknow, organised by Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Raja of Salempore and others to discuss the Nehru Report, had an uneasy time of it with the young Nationalists present at the meeting. The Raja himself, though he would not accept the Nehru Report "in its entirety," warned Muslims against "putting a spoke in the wheel of Nationalism by rendering any help to the bureaucracy." The time is ripe for Nationalists on either side to make vigorous efforts to complete the communal settlement with the help of National bodies like the Congress, leaving communalists severely alone. It is not diplomacy but pusillanimity to wait upon events.

Wrong Tactics

—:o:—

A message from London states that the MacDonold Cabinet has approved of the Anglo-Egyptian Draft Treaty and that the details of this document will be released very soon for public information. Mr. Henderson had a final interview on Saturday with Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, the Egyptian Dictator, and he is understood to have informed this Prime Minister without Parliament that "the Cabinet sub-committee had completed their examination of the proposals for a lasting and honourable settlement of Anglo-Egyptian question." It will be recalled that when Mahmoud Pasha left Cairo for London he announced that he was taking the journey to England solely for the purpose of receiving an honorary degree at Oxford. The Wafd Party suspecting that this Egyptian politician might busy himself while in England with securing a deal with the new British Government over the heads of his own countrymen whose freedom of speech and constitutional rights he has callously suppressed, sent a representative, Prof. Makram Ebeid, to London to warn British politicians that if the MacDonald Government chose to deal with Mahmad Pasha, they would be negotiating with a man who is notoriously at loggerheads with the leaders of the people in his own country.

It is surprising that the Labour Government should have thought it fit to open negotiations with this Egyptian Mussolini. If they desire "a lasting and honourable settlement of Anglo-Egyptian questions", the only proper and prudent course for them is to insist that parliamentary elections should be held in Egypt and a Cabinet responsible to and possessing the confidence of the representatives of the people should come into existence and that only when these conditions are satisfied, they would deal with the head of a responsible Government in Egypt to secure a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question. Prof. Makram Ebeid, who was a member of the last constitutional Cabinet Egypt had, describes in detail in an interview with the "New Leader" the terrorist activities of the dictorship of Mahmad Pasha Mahmoud. It is inconceivable that the vast majority of the Egyptian people, living under a dictatorship which has deprived them of freedom of speech, which has caused acute agrarian discontent by allowing thousands of acres of land to be sold to officials only, and which was throughout suspected of being manipulated by Lord Lloyd for the pursuit of his Imperialist mission in Egypt, will accept any understanding with Britain which was secured by Mahmad Pasha. The MacDonald Government have been warned in time. Their intentions in regard to Egypt are excellent but they will not be helping the cause they have at heart, the cause of dealing with Egypt honourably and equitably, if they persist in negotiating with the wrong set of Egyptian politicians.

A Grim Warning

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The appalling tragedy at Juhu in which four young lives were lost should be a reminder to the public as well as the Government that urgent measures are necessary to protect bathers on the beach from the treacherous sands which make bathing there at times an extremely risky operation. Three years ago the sea took toll at Juhu of two Parsi bathers, but the various suggestions, made in the Press, after that disaster to human life, for warning holiday-makers regarding dangerous spots on the slippery sands were not carried out because it was evidently regarded as nobody's business that they should be carried out. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the friends and relatives of those who lost their lives at Juhu on Sunday. The members of the public must be protected against being victims to the Juhu sands and it is the duty of the Government to institute measures which will help the public to protect itself. It will not cost the State a great deal to establish a station at Juhu fitted with life-boats and other life-saving appliances, to put up sign posts at the most dangerous spots on the foreshore and thus diminish the possibility of the recurrence of these tragedies.

PORT TRUST'S GOOD EXAMPLE

—:o:—

(BY INDIAN).

In his own silent, but strong way, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has been doing a lot of good to the trade and commerce of this country. The latest instance of this can be seen from the fact that the Port Trust, mainly through his persuasion, have accepted the tender of a local firm for the supply of cement, even though the price of the Indian produce was higher than the Belgian produce which was also tendered. The Bombay Port Trust is a public body and they have readily shown in an unquestionable manner that they have the interests of the Indian industries at heart.

In the attainment of Swaraj in which the country is now engaged, a lot of preliminaries have to be completed and as much of these as can be done without any outside help should at least be attempted. If one to-day were to walk into any busy thoroughfare of Bombay, one would be faced with a number of articles, good, bad and indifferent, actually dumped into the Bombay markets by various foreign countries. Any foreigner visiting the city of Bombay and taking the opportunity of going into the bazar will be led to doubt if he is in an Indian city at all, because at every nook and corner, he is confronted with foreign-made articles. Locks and knives, dolls and cigarette boxes, letter papers and envelopes, cheap pencils and fountain pens, anything from a pin to a motor car is offered everywhere in the city in the making of any one of which either the Indian workman or the Indian capitalist has had absolutely no share. We are pleased to act as middlemen for the benefit of foreigners and yet we cry that India is being exploited by foreigners. The way in which things are happening in this country to-day leads one to conclude that the cause of this exploitation in a very large measure is in ourselves. Unless there is a radical change in the mentality of the people to look to Indian things, however, clumsy and crude they may be, what hope is there of any industry thriving in this country? It is to be hoped that the example set by the Port Trust will be followed by other people in this country and that in whatever they do they will place patriotism before anything else.

"HIGH TREASON,"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wonder if you are aware of the fact; but a little bird has whispered into my ears that the knights and nobles and the plutocrats of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are programmed to consider your editorial comments of Tuesday last at their next committee meeting. My informant is, of course, unable to say as to what precisely the "consideration" will amount to. But he had good reason to think it would not quite precisely be a special Vote of Thanks to you for those comments, of the kind Parliament passed for the victors of the last War. Not being in the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of these mighty ones of Talents and Shekels, the little bird whispering in my ear could only voice its own apprehensions. In fact, were I to rely entirely on that bird. I would even advise you to go yourself in person to the Chamber Committee meeting, wait at the gate in sack-cloth and ashes, heap dust on your penitent head, crying all the time "Mea Culpa, confetior, Domine," flagellating yourself the while most mercilessly for the offence of *lese majeste* you are alleged to have committed against the Grand Turks and High Lamas of the Chamber's governing body.

For, Sir, overlooking my somewhat mixed theology, consider what you have actually done! You have dared to criticise the doings of this tremendous body of capitalist magnates,—this House of Lords,—or at least of Knights, (actual as well as would-be), of class consciousness! A journalist may, by his enterprise, discover the secrets of the British Cabinet; and even of the German War Council, while the ex-War Lord still inflicted that land by his presence. Nothing would happen to him, except promotion in his service, appreciation among his co-workers, a little bit of envy among his rivals. He may travel in the land of the Lamas, and find out and report and comment on the secret rites of the *Shakti* worshippers,—if he has the daring and the hardihood to venture there. Nothing will happen to him. He may disclose the debates, in the House as well as the lobbies, of the British Parliament, or of the Indian Legislative Assembly; or of the Bombay Council. Nothing but invitations to Government House and Garden Parties will be his lot. He may even find,—as you, Sir, have been lucky enough in the past to find,—an unconventional member of the Bombay Port Trust,—which at least has some executive functions that might conceivably require a measure of secrecy at the stage of deliberation,—retailing for your use the deliberations of that body to such an extent that that body was forced to consider it a lesser evil itself to furnish an official summary of its proceedings, than submit to such unauthorised publicity. These bodies, of course,—in no way comparable to the Chamber of mighty money-bags,—have understood the value of publicity in their own interest; and appreciate the value of journalistic comment on their doings, even when the comment is not to their taste. But the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee stands, you must know, Mr. Editor, on a different footing altogether, on which it does not admit comparison with even the Almighty when it comes to a question of prestige and dignity. "God said, let there be Light; and

(Continued on page 10)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST INDIANS

MORE PROOFS

(By B. M. D.)

IX.

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discrimination in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government of India, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

A MADRAS GRIEVANCE.

The Indian commercial and industrial bodies are given quite inadequate representation on the Central and Provincial Legislatures and other public bodies, but European industrial and commercial bodies are given quite adequate representation. Mr. M. Jamal Mohamed Sahib, representing the Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association at Madras, in his speech before the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in 1927, pointed out that in the Madras Presidency, for instance, the tanning industry, the largest industry in the Presidency, and the third largest industry in all India, had no representative either on the Local Legislative Council or on the Madras Corporation, and had only one solitary representative on the Madras Port Trust; that out of seven crore rupees worth of tanned skins and hides exported from India, as much as six crore rupees worth of goods go out from the Madras Port alone, and yet the representation given to it was so very inadequate. He showed that the Madras European Chamber of Commerce had two representatives on the local Legislative Council, four on the Corporation and four on the Port Trust; while the Indian Merchants' Chamber had only one representative on the Legislative Council, two on the Corporation and two on the Port Trust.

MANCHESTEP INTERESTS SUPREME.

Sir John Strachey, Finance Member of the Government of India, in his speech before the Imperial Legislative Council said:—

"We are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone. For my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrine. I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a Member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester at which people sneer are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade of cotton, but of millions of Englishmen. I am not ashamed to say that..... there is no higher duty in my estimation than that which I owe to my own country."

THE RACIAL BAR ON RAILWAYS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in its written statement submitted to the Ackworth Railway Committee, of 1920, says:—

"On reading pages..... of the "Monograph on Indian Railway Rates" by Mr. S. C. Ghose (published in 1917, by the Railway Board, which had specially engaged him for writing it), one feels convinced

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

India and the "Commonwealth".

From the fuller report of Sir Phiroze Sethna's speech at the Empire Marketing Board Banquet we learn that he endorsed the well-known dictum of Mr. Baldwin that the British Commonwealth was the greatest instrument designed by Providence for promoting the peace and progress of the world. The same thing was said by the old Roman Imperialists, but Providence knew better. When the present Empire is converted into a true Commonwealth by, among other things, the enterprise of Indians, the Commonwealth may well be capable of promoting world peace. Sir Phiroze himself subjects his opinion to the proviso that the members of the Commonwealth have equal rights and status. As for Sir Phiroze's tribute to the Labour Party's sympathy for India, we must make allowances for banquet speeches.

Foreign Domination Must Go.

We have commented before on the remark of Dr. Drummond Shiels, who presided over the banquet, that Indians attach far more importance to polities than to other things. To this remark Sir Phiroze Sethna gave the right reply that non-political reform is now hindered by Indians' political subjection, but is bound to follow if they attain Swaraj and that till then "it is absolutely necessary that all our energies should be directed to the attainment of that goal." Sir Phiroze weakened the force of his retort by adding that Dr. Shiels' "rebuke" "was perhaps well deserved." Probably he suffered for the time being from "the inferiority complex", which in itself is the result of long political subjection.

Just Cause.

Our South African correspondent reports that Indians in the Transvaal are delighted over the fact that the Appellate Court has decided in their favour in a test case which the Town Council of Spring, a small trading centre in the Reef territory, had instituted against certain Indian merchants who claimed the right of residence in what is called "proclaimed" land. Under the Transvaal Gold Act of 1908 no coloured persons are permitted to reside in such type of land "except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds and other places determined by the Mining Commissioner." The Supreme Court which first considered the case decided in favour of Indians, rightly holding that the Act never meant to make it impossible for Indians to trade in mining areas. The Town Council of Spring took the case in appeal to the Appellate Court which confirmed the viewpoint of the lower Court. The persistence with which these ejection suits are being brought against Indians by local bodies in Transvaal is an indication of the virulent anti-Asiatic feeling which persists in this portion of the Union. But fortunately the highest judicial tribunal in South Africa does declare by its decisions that the Indians have a just cause.

Wanted More Akhadas..

On the occasion of opening the Academy of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot Mr. Harisarvothama Rao made a learned and eloquent speech in support of the cult of the strong body. With an array of historical illustrations drawn from East and West, from Aryan India and ancient Troy, he showed that a strong physique is the essential basis of individual or national regeneration. It is good to know that bitter experience has burnt this lesson into the minds of numerous Indians to-day. We wish the speaker had specifically charged every young man and woman before him never hereafter to be party to the marriage of a girl under sixteen years. The Akhadas that are fast springing up in all parts of the country are a hopeful sign of the time. Many more are still wanted, and none need be deterred by the misrepresentation to which they are subjected by a few unscrupulous critics. Only, the Akhadas should be conducted, as far as possible, on non-communal lines.

LABOUR & EGYPT'S DICTATORS

—:o:—

Dangerous Move to Negotiate a Treaty

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF THE POPULAR BUT SUPPRESSED PARTY

A semi-official statement has been issued from the Foreign Office anticipating the conclusion of a treaty with the so-called Egyptian "Government." The announcement has caused some surprise, because, after the "New Leader" had expressed the fear that the Foreign Office might negotiate with Mahmoud Pasha, the puppet Premier of Egypt, an apparently authoritative report appeared in the Press that he was in this country solely for the purpose of receiving an honorary degree at Oxford University, and would not discuss political questions. What is the explanation of the change in the intentions of the Foreign Office? The simplest explanation would be that the previous assurance was deliberately meant to mislead; but we have reasons for thinking that the decision to negotiate was only recently taken. Whoever is responsible for the changed policy has created a very difficult situation in the relations between our Labour Government and the Egyptian people.

REIGN OF TERROR.

For the plain fact is that Mahmoud Pasha represents, not the Egyptian people, but the British authorities in Egypt. Finding himself in a minority in Parliament, he dissolved it, and has subsequently ruled as a dictator, safeguarded by the British forces. No one doubts that in dissolving Parliament he was carrying out the wishes of Lord Lloyd, the British Resident.

The seriousness of the latest development can be judged from the interview with the General Secretary of the Wafd, the Popular Party of Egypt, which we print below. Prof. Makram Ebeid was Minister for Communications in the last constitutional Cabinet in Egypt, and speaks with great authority.

"Our Parliament has been dissolved three times in four years," said Prof. Ebeid. "The first crisis arose with a view to preventing Zagloul Pasha, the acknowledged leader of the overwhelming Parliamentary majority, from forming a Coalition Ministry.. The second arose in connection with certain Parliamentary suggestions as to the organisation of the Egyptian Army. The third in connection with the Public Meetings Bill. In each of these cases the Egyptian Parliament protested against British intervention as contrary to Egypt's sovereign rights as an independent State."

"What has been the character of the administration since the dissolution of Parliament?"

DICTATOR'S WAY OF RULING.

"Terrorism in full reign," was Prof. Ebeid's emphatic reply. "The liberty of the individual and freedom of opinion are being violated on every hand. In one recent case, 80 persons were arrested and flogged by the police without trial, merely for having cheered the Constitution. Flogging is, in fact, prohibited by our law. It cannot even be judicially inflicted. But dictators have little respect for law when it does not suit their convenience!

"Individuals are being daily arrested," Prof. Ebeid proceeded, indignantly, "and are flung into solitary cells merely for their political beliefs. The principal Zagloulist newspapers have been suspended. But need I enlarge upon the other details of this reign of terror—the arbitrary dismissal of judges, mayors and officials, the squandering of the Secret Service funds, police espionage, domiciliary searches, the surrounding of schools by military and police, and all the rest? The tragic thing is that the Egyptian nation should be subjected to this suppression and destruction when its chief concern is freedom and construction, in friendly alliance with Great Britain."

LAND FOR THE PEASANTS.

When Prof. Ebeid had paused, we put to him the case for the present regime sometimes put forward in this country. "Is it the case," we asked, "that the Egyptian dictatorship in carrying out reforms of benefit to the masses of the Egyptian people?"

Prof. Ebeid laughed. "You cannot combine reform with reaction," he exclaimed. "Reaction is essentially destructive, and is totally incapable of carrying out any consistent constructive policy. This reform talk has been resorted to as an afterthought, to hide the ugly side of the picture. It is merely propaganda, intended principally for British consumption. No one in Egypt would take it seriously."

"Isn't it the case, then, that reforms have been introduced?"

"Not one," said Professor Ebeid definitely. "During this year of dictatorship in Egypt not a single reform has been accomplished. Even the ordinary routine work of administration, eduction, and health has suffered, but the Ministry has concentrated its efforts upon suppressing the Popular Party and organising imposing receptions for the Prime Minister. The schemes for the erection of hospitals, the distribution of domain lands, the filtering of Nile water, and other social and economic reforms have, for the most part, dwindled to nothing. Much less has in fact been done than when Parliament was sitting.

Professor Ebeid took health work as an example. He pointed out that when Parliament was directing affairs so many hospitals and clinics were established, or taken over, that the head of the Health Department had to temper the ardour of the deputies by pointing out that he had not sufficient staff to meet the continually pressing demands which Parliament was making for further hospitals. Under the present regime this development has had a serious set-back, and only a few village dispensaries have been established. About land for the peasants Professor Ebeid said this:

"For the last thirty years the sale of hundreds of thousands of acres of domain and Daira lands has been proceeding without any beating of drums. It was decided by the last Parliament that the remaining fifty or sixty acres of land, which had been reserved for experimental purposes, should be sold to the peasants. The present dictatorial Government, trying to make capital out of the work which the Parliament had initiated, broadcast the statement that they were favouring the peasantry by selling them land at a low price. The fact is that in the Fayoum district 2,000 acres were sold, not to small peasants, but to omdahs, notables, and Government officials. The poor peasants raised a great outcery, and sent petitions to the Ministry of Finance, bitterly complaining of the political favouritism which led to the sale of lands to rich proprietors to the detriment of the poorer classes whom Parliament intended to benefit. As for the filtering of Nile water, the building of houses for the peasants, and other schemes, they seem to have been shelved for reasons of 'economy.'"

WHAT IS THE "WAFD"?

We asked Professor Ebeid to site some of the reforms carried out by Parliament before it was dissolved.

"Its activities may be judged by the fact," he replied, "that in the last session (1926-27) the number of public laws passed reached sixty, while the number of private Bills was thirty-nine. The reforms included:

(a) The introduction of compulsory education, both of boys and girls (provision was made for 800,000 pupils); (b) the thorough reorganisation of the secondary and educational schools, and the Egyptian University; (c) the introduction of agricultural Co-operative Societies for the assistance of the peasants; (d) several measures for improving the cultivation of cotton, rice, and other cereals; (e) various financial measures for regulating the Cotton Exchange, the issue of Bank Notes, and the Budget; (f) electoral reforms, introducing direct suffrage; (g) the reorganisation of local and provincial government, including the modification of the method of election and the extension of the powers of local bodies (this scheme has been stifled by the dictatorship); (h) the initiation of labour legislation for the regulation of Trade Unions, the hours of work, workmen's compensation, and old age pensions; (i) various judicial reforms, including the establishment of an Appeal Court in civil matters (this, too, has apparently been stifled); (j) an important measure dealing with marriage, divorce, and personal status (once more, this has been shelved); and (k) the reform of the capitulary system of foreign privileges and negotiation with the Governments concerned."

We had to admit that this was a formidable list, but we proceeded to put a complementary objection often voiced in this country. "Is the Wafd a Party of capitalists and professionals, or can it claim to represent the peasants?

"The strength of the Wafd," responded Prof. Ebeid, "rests upon the support of the peasants. The Party is organised throughout the countryside Each constituency, each district, and even each village has its local committee. The Wafd is not a Party imposed upon the people from the upper classes; it represents the masses.

"It is the party of Mahmoud Pasha which represents the aristocracy," insisted Prof. Ebeid. "His Government calls itself the 'Government of Notables,' or aristocrats. Before the British Labour Government came into office our opponents used to jeer at the Wafd by declaring that their only friends in England were the Labour Party, 'people of no standing, miners and so on!' It was the Wafd which gave the peasants the franchise."

A SERIOUS WARNING.

Finally, we asked Prof. Ebeid what would be effect in Egypt of the reported negotiations with Mahmoud Pasha. He replied:—

"Any treaty with Mahmoud Pasha, negotiated as it is in an atmosphere of terrorism and dictatorship, is foredoomed to utter failure. The British Government would commit the same mistake as in 1922, when Egypt's independence was declared under Martial Law with Zagloul Pasha in exile. No Egyptian believed that such independence could be real; nobody would believe that a settlement concluded under a dictatorial regime, supported by British arms, could be real and satisfactory. Egyptians would argue, with simple logic, that had there been any good in the treaty the British Government would not have hesitated to negotiate with a Parliamentary Ministry. And they will be right in this. The British Government will thus be face with yet another paradox in Egypt, namely, that of having to enforce by iron and blood a treaty of so-called friendship and peace!

"Since the establishment of the Constitution in Egypt," proceeded Prof. Ebeid, "it has always been the practice, even of Conservative Governments, only to negotiate with the duly accredited representatives of Egypt's *Parliament*. When Consitutionalism has been suspended, so have been negotiations. No attempt was made by the late Government to resume with the present unconstitutional Ministry the negotiations which had broken down with the late Parliamentary Minister, Sarwat Pasha.

"It may be said that any settlement would be subject to subsequent ratification by an Egyptian Parliament. But it is obvious that any settlement which Mahmoud Pasha is likely to obtain would be looked upon in Egypt with keen suspicion and mistrust, and would most certainly be rejected by any freely-elected Parliament. Such rejection would at once provoke a serious Anglo-Egyptian crisis, such as has always followed the breakdown of negotiations.

"There is another possibily: that by means of terrorism, forgery, or a restricted Parliament the present Egyptian Government might possibly succeed id obtaining a fake Parliament, which would be willing to ratify the treaty. It is unlikely that any method could give them a majority, but, in any event, there can be no doubt that ratification by such a fake Parliament would produce a situation even more critical than refusal to ratify by a real Parliament."

NO SHORT CUT.

Prof. Ebeid put his last point with great seriousness:—

"The disillusionmedt which would follow the signature of an agreement with Mahmoud Pasha by the Labour Government would create an anti-treaty feeling associated with an anti-British feeling; the Egyptian people would feel that they no longer had anything to hope for from any political party in this country. They would regard such an agreement as tantamount to a declaration of war on themselves. What could follow except revolution?

"It would be a great triumph for Mr. MacDonald's administration if an equitable settlement of the Egyptian question could be attained during the life of the present British Parliament; if an Egypt in friendly and free alliance with Great Britain could be substituted for an Egypt held down by tyranny. Both countries have everything to gain and nothing to lose from such a settlement. If it can be reached through no short cut: *it can be reached only by negotiations with the nominees of the freely-elected representatives of the Egyptian democracy.*"

—The "New Leader."

—:o:—

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The following are extracts from the first annual report of the Bombay Youth League submitted before the first annual general meeting of the League on Sunday last:—

The Bombay Youth League was formed on 27th April, 1928. The first year of its existence was also a year of great events in India, a year of unprecedented awakening and ideological revolution. The League whole-heartedly identified itself with the struggle for national emancipation, and helped to create the great stir and enthusiasm that are visible among youths at present.

It was a year of ceaseless activity. No less than nearly 200 meetings were convened during the period under review, which helped to focus public opinion on the burning current topics, political, social, economic and cultural.

THE BARDOLI BATTLE.

Just about this time the peasants of Bardoli were carrying on a grim struggle against the Government forces which sought to inflict upon them a ridiculously higher rate of land revenue assessment. A party of Bombay youths with Mr. Yusuf Meherally, visited various centres in the Bardoli Taluka, and returned full of admiration and praise for the wonderful organisation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the even more wonderful determination of the Bardoli peasantry to carry the fight to the finish. A bigger party, which included several ladies, next visited what they called "The Bardoli University". Then commenced the whirlwind campaign by the Bombay Youth League, that swept out every other question from the political arena for some months. There was not a day without one or more propaganda meeting or demontration. Leaflets and handbills were broadcast by the thousands. The lady volunteers surpassed themselves in the collection of funds, and the whole of Bombay was roused to a pitch of enthusiasm and activity that it had not known since the memorable days of the Non-Co-operation Movement.

The Bombay Youth's "Bardoli Day" on the 4th July, 1928, marked the high water-mark of the campaign.

Mahatma Gandhiji was pleased to notice the humble work of Bombay Youths for Bardoli in a special article in "Young India". He rightly eulogised the work of lady volunteers. It is a pleasure to state that in all the League collected about Rs. 16.000 for Bardoli.

FIGHTING THE FEES INCREASE.

As if the situation at present is not hard enough for the poor student, the Bombay Government decided to increase the school and college fees. This step immediately received the attention of the League, and a vigorous propaganda was set on foot. At a crowded meeting of students, Mr. Yusuf Meherally presiding, Principal T. A. Kulkarni of the Nasik College, made a slashing attack on this insidious move of the Government. In only five days, no less than 26 protest meetings were held. The agitation which thanks to the efforts of the Bombay Presidency Youth League became Presidency-wide in its intensity had the desired effect, and the Government yielded and dropped the question of increasing the fees.

RECEPTION TO OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM.

The League in co-operation with other sister organisation organised a great reception for the Indian Olympic Hockey Team which returned from Europe with the proud distinction of having vanquished the most illustrious teams, and gaining the title of World Champion. The Team was subsequently entertained to a light refreshment party, and the delightful yarns of the gay members made the function a truly delightful one.

MAKING INDIA SAFE FOR LOYALISM.

The Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute about this time prohibited the textile students of the Institute from weaving in the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. The students were naturally very indignant, and the Youth League took up the matter. A monster meeting of youths under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., protested against this insult. A series of meetings re-emphasised this. The agitation was taken up by several leading publicists and the Bombay Municipal Corporation joined in the protest. The matter is still on the anvil, and the students of the V. J. T. Institute are contemplating a general strike.

SIMON'S SECOND VISIT.

The arrival of the Simon Team once again provoked bitter hostility from the people. The youths were again to the fore, and a raging and tearing campaign was inaugurated. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided over a large number of boycott meetings, and so successful and effective were the preparations that the Simon troupe left Bombay, under cover of darkness, immediately after their arrival, for Poona.

But the Simoneans were not left in peace even in their ignominious flight. The Bombay Youths with Mr. Nariman and other leaders followed them to Poona in a specially reserved train. The party consisted of about 200 youths, who the whole night kept on shouting their slogans. In the morning they joined the Poona youths' monster demonstraton and showed Simon beyond doubt which way the wind was blowing.

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL MENDICANCY.

The Committee set up by the Bombay Legislative Council to assist the Simon Show, was boycotted by all self-respecting M.L.C.'s. However Prof. B. R. Ambedkar of the Bombay Law College became one of its members. The students greatly resented such behaviour from one of their Professors, and walked out of his class as a mark of protest. The incident created a great sensation, and showed without the shadow of a doubt, the new feeling of self-respect among youths.

POLICE RAID ON THE YOUTH LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS.

The wholesale arrest of Labour leaders on March 22 had its replica in a police raid on the Youth League Headquarters. The search lasted for eight hours, and the police took away all the files from our office—correspondence file, membership file and register, accounts book and vouchers file, press cuttings album and copies of our numerous leaflets, handbills and other propaganda literature.

A number of public meetings condemned the repression launched by the bureaucracy and a vigorous campaign was started to collect subscriptions for the defence of the arrested leaders who were taken to Meerut to stand their trial.

SOCIAL WORK.

By far the most successful and the most interesting part of the Youth League work during the year was done at our Social Welfare Centre at Malpakhadi. With rare devotion the Centre was built up, and the enthusiastic workers, particularly the lady volunteers deserve warm thanks for their splendid work.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation handsomely acknowledged our social activities by giving us a donation of Rs. 1,000 and a monthly grant of Rs 150. We offer our thanks to the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities for a grant of Rs. 100 and to the Trustees of the Ratan Tata Charities for a donation of Rs. 200.

SWADESHI BAZAR.

As a protest against the outrageous exploitation of India the League carried on the campaign for the boycott of the Britsh goods throughout the year with varying degrees of intensity. During the last four months it assumed goodly proportions.

Side by side we carried on propaganda for the spread of Swadeshi. For months our youth guards after their weekly parade divided themselves into small groups, going about hawking Khadi and popularising Swadeshi.

A "Swadeshi Bazar" was organised during the National Week. Mahatma Gandhiji performed the opening ceremony on April 5th. The Swadeshi Bazar was a great success, and even from the point of view of finances left a good surplus.

THE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

The serious disturbances in Bombay in February put the youths on their mettle. The citizens' Peace Committee which rendered very valuable service to the city, appealed for volunteers. The response from the members of the League to this appeal was magnificent. Hundreds of them joined as volunteers and did good work even at the risk of their lives. It is a pleasure to note that the young Hindus, young Muslims, young Parsis and young Christians rubbed shoulders together as volunteers, and worked for harmony between the various communities.

POLICE SEARCHES AT BANKURA

—:o:—

BANKURA, Aug. 5.

In connection with the proscribed book "Kakori Sarajantra" early this morning the police raided a number of houses including the Congress and the Abhoy Ashram public library, but no copy of the book was found. The police, it is reported, seized some other books, and papers from the Congress Office and the Abhoy Ashram—Free Press.

CAUSE OF HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION

—:o:—

Teaching of Indian History Partly Responsible

MR. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal President of the local Arya Samaj was recalled to give evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Monday morning.

In reply to questiones put by Mr. Khan witness said that intermarriages between Hindus and Muslims were very rare. There were more instances of Muslim men marrying Hindu women than Hindus marrying Muslim women. In either cases such persons incurred the wrath and resentment of their respective communities.

Mr. Khan asked witness whether he knew that Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad had married a Mahomedan lady.

Witness: Yes. The Muslims expressed resentment at the marriage.

Mr. Khan: Is it not the case that children by Mahomedan wives are brought up as Muslims and children by Hindu wives adopt the Hindu faith?

Witness replied that so far as children of Mahomedan wives were concerned, he was sure, they were brought up as Mahomedans, but he did not know as to whether children by Hindu wives were allowed to adopt the Hindu religion.

Witness said his objection was against forced conversions. He often heard stories of forced conversions from Hyderabad.

Mr. Khan: But force cannot be used in British Raj!

Witness: I am talking about Hyderabad.

WHAT AKBAR DID.

Mr. Khan: You object to the book about a Pathan youth falling in love with a Hindu lady. But you must have read from History that Akbar propounded the policy of fusion between the two communities by intermarriages. So if you object to the book you must also object to Akbar's policy.

Witness replied that the Hindu community as a whole did not favour Akbar's policy. It was only one Rajput Prince who gave his daughter in marriage with Akbar.

After observing that the Rajputs formed the backbone of Akbar Mr. Khan asked "To-day are you averse to the fusion of the two communities by intermarriages?"

Witness: I don't think, Sir, this question is relevent to the enquiry.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Akbar's move was one of political policy.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Khan: Supposing an educated Mahomedan wants to marry an educated Hindu lady, will you object to it?

Witness: I am willing to discuss this question with you anywhere else but not here.

A FAULTY SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

Referring to the causes of the Hindu-Muslim tension witness said that the present method of teaching Indian History in schools and colleges was responsible for the same to a certain extent. He suggested that in the History text-books more prominence should be given to the points of contact between the two communities than to the points of difference between them. The Government should appoint a special committee to write a History on the above lines which should be adopted as a text-book in the Universities.

Another cause of the tension was the communal representation in the various political institutions. The immediate cause of the riots, according to the witness was the exploitation of the Oil strikers by Pathans which led to an attack on them by the former. Mr. Mahomed Ali's interview published in the "Times of India" at this critical juncture gave the disturbances a communal turn.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri witness said that the kidnapping scare was not started on February 3, but it had been going round the city even a month before that. In fact about January 5, his Secretary had reported to him about the prevalence of the scare in the city. And the publication of the photograph of the Borah and the story of his missing son in the papers which were not noted for their pro-Mahasabha policy, clearly proved that neither the Hindu Mahasabha nor the Arya Samaj, had any hand in the starting of this scare.

Witness also complained about the huge Mahomedan funeral procession which was allowed to pass along Kalbadevi Road carrying lathis and knives.

DID PROCESSIONISTS CARRY KNIVES.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: We want you to be sure about the knives, because those responsible for taking this procession deny that any member of the procession was armed with knives. On the other hand Sir Chunilal and Mr. Lalji Naranji have told us that they saw some knives.

Witness: Anyway I saw about 15 knives.

Mr. Khan: Mr. Lalji saw only four or five knives? And what were they doing with these knives?

Witness: They were holding them in their hands and flourishing them.

Mr. Khan: Did they brandish their sticks also?

Mr. Khan: So your complaint is that this procession should have gone along Fanswadi?

Witness: No. I don't say that. I only say that such a large procession, armed with sticks and knives, ought not to have been allowed along Kalbadevi.

Proceeding witness suggested as precautions against future riots, that licences for firearms should be issued to prominent citizens both Hindus and Muslims, more freely. The Editors of newspaper should also be warned not to give glaring headlines which were likely to increase the communal tension.

MR. S. D. KANJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji giving evidence next strongly defended the action of Muslim leaders in calling the Anjuman meeting on February 5.

He said that the allegation that the Muslim leaders did not consult Hindus and others prior to calling the Anjuman meeting was not true.

In support of this, witness put in a written statement of Mr. A. M. Merchant, Secretary of the Muslim Students' Union and his own clerk whom he had sent with an urgent message to an officer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with a view to consult him regarding riots. The officer (whose name he did not want to disclose) flatly refused to come and replied "Let them fight and die. Let 10 or 20 thousand die on either side, Then they will come to their senses".

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: You need not disclose the name of the officer. It is obvious.

Witness explained that he sent for the officer just prior to calling the Anjuman meeting. But the gentleman instead of comming replied "I have a Congress meeting tomorrow. Tell Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji to come and place his views there".

Mr. Khan: Did this talk take place on the 'phone'?

Witness: No. This was the reply given to Mr. Merchant. I am submitting his statement to this effect which is endorsed by my clerk.

Witness proceeding said that he then called Mr. K. F. Nariman and consulted him with regard to the Anjuman meeting.

EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

Asked by Mr. Khan as to what steps should be taken to relieve Hindu-Muslim tension, witness said education was the remedy. He also advocated that strong measures must be taken by Government during riots.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, an Arya Samajist, was next examined. Witness said that the Musalmans were the favourites of the Government for two reasons. Firstly Government depended upon Muslim help in the administration and secondly Muslims were militant and brought pressure and even threatened Government to grant their demands.

In the opinion of the witness the "Kafir" spirit among Musalmans must be replaced by the spirit of nationalism.

Mr. Khan: Do you want Musalmans to substitute country for God?

Witness: I want them to have both.

Mr. Khan: In your political Swaraj, where will the Muslims be?

Witness: They will be with us.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday.

LEAVING CONGRESS A POLITICAL SUICIDE

Hasan Nizami's Faith In Congress

DELHI, Aug. 5.

Khawaja Hassan Nizami, a well-known Muslem Pir of Delhi has sent a message to Dr. Ansari. It will be remembered that only two years ago he was a sttunch supporter of Shafi Muslil League in Delhi. The telegram reads: "I and my fellow workers are convinced that political salvation of Indian Mussalmans lies in their joining the Congress from the platform of which they can express their differences and get them redressed. To leave the Congress will be to commit political suicide."—A. P.

What the People Say

—:o:—

"ADDRESS TO A J.P."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in your paper of the 30th July regarding the address to Mr. Jos Alex Dias, the new J. P. I crave your indulgence to be allowed to bring to the notice of the public the following facts which speak for themselves.

It is far from truth that the address was given under the auspices of the St. Roque's Association. The said association has a Committee which arranges for all matters. So far as this mysterious address was concerned the existence of the Committee was entirely ignored. It appears that there was a casual talk amongst some of the members of the Committee on the subject but the Committee never met and never arrived at a decision on the question. It is evident that a handful of persons who have no regard for constitution were out to bolster up an address purporting to be in the name of the whole of Ranwar, but the game did not succeed as at the meeting there was a strong protest raised by Mr. P. P A Gonsalves, a member of the Committee, that the Committee had never voted any address. Mr. A. M Baptista, who presided at the meeting and ruled Mr. Gonsalves out of order, has admitted that he did so at the pressing suggestion of others and that till he attended the meeting he was completely in the dark that any address was to be given at all. It would be interesting to know as to who defrayed the cost of the address as the same has not been sanctioned by the Committee.

Mr. Dias, however, tried to humour the gathering by saying that a dissenting address was far better than an unanimous address which to quote strictly his own words was like "milk and water." I do not know what Mr. Dias meant but I take it that he had no desire to encourage proceedings which will have the effect of creating disunion in the village the interests of which we all know are very dear to him. Mr. Dias further proceeded to state that the fact that the Committee had not resolved on an address did not matter much, because his experience was that resolutions need not be recorded and cited the parallel of Parliamentary cabinet meetings which did not record what they did. The poor villagers of Ranwar have no experience of cabinet meetings but these statements caused much amusement among the gathering.

I can assure your readers that the villagers of Ranwar do feel proud that one of them has been honoured by Government and that they would have with the greatest pleasure associated themselve with an address to him. What the villagers, however, resent is the manner in which the address was got up. Functions of this kind are far and few between and it is but in the nature of things that things should be done in a way befitting the honoured guest. Except a few persons the majority of the villagers were not aware of the address. As usual a few of the male members attended the annual meeting. If proper publicity had been given and suitable arrangements had been made the whole of the village, the men, women and children would have turned up. Instead of doing honour to the man, the organisers of the address have given the impression that the villagers were opposed to the address.—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD D PEREIRA.

5A, Waroda,
Bandra.

EXPANSIVE HINDUISM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the subject of expansive Hinduism, Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered an interesting lecture in the Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, according to your report, dated the 29th ultimo. He is also reported by the 'Vivid-Vritta,' of the 28th ultimo, to have delivered an equally interesting lecture on an allied subject at Vile Parle. At both the places, he seems to have made much of one point, namely, that his own religion —hinduism—as now observed, lacks a 'tolerant view' and a 'liberal light,' as compared with the other religion of India—Mahomedanism, and, by way of illustration, to have argued that a Hindu will not reclaim a Hindu prostitute and marry her, because—so says the learned lecturer—Hinduism forbids him to do so, whereas a Mahomedan chivalrously prepares himself to redeem a Hindu prostitute, make her a Mahomedan, and marry her, on the strength of the dictates of Mahomedanism.

Now, it may be a fact that a Hindu is backward in marrying a Hindu prostitute out of that altruism which, according to Mr. Jayakar, induces a Mahomedans to do so, but the cause of the reluctance of the Hindu cannot be the prohibition alleged to be preferred by his religion, but his own free will and pleasure.

That ancient Hinduism is as broad-based and altruistic as is Mahomedanism is clear from the following salutary exclamations of Lord Shri Krishna in chapter 9, Slokas 30, 32 and 34 of the Bhagwat-Gita, whose value, as a true guide to Hinduism, Mr. Jayakar has sung in the Brahmin Sabha meeting by putting certain words into the mouth of the late Lokmanya, namely, "The Bhagwat Gita, which would carry light into the mind of tvery intelligent person,":—

(a) Even if the most sinful worship Me, with undivided heart, he too must be accounted righteous, for he hath rightly resolved.

(b) They too who take refuge with me, O Partha, though of the womb of sin, women, Vaishyas, even Sudras, they also tread the highest path.

(c) On Me fix thy mind, be devoted to Me; sacrifice to Me; prostrate thyself before Me; harmonised thus in the Self, thou shalt come unto Me, having Me as thy supreme goal.

(Dr. Besant's edition.)

Mr. Jayakar happily admits all this.

In face of these excellent sentiments of Lord Krishna, it is difficult to imagine how cogently can Mr. Jayakar ask in his speech, reported in the "Chronicle", "How can you expect Hinduism to compete with such a religion (Mahomedanism)?" To belittle original Hinduism on the ground that a Hindu will not follow its broadbased injunctions, is to blame the father for the blemishes of his son.

As one highly connected with the Hindu Mahasabha movement, Mr. Jayakar, cannot be too cautious in not underrating Hinduism on any account at this psychological moment.

In his Vile Parle speech, he is reported to have said that the Lokamanaya, if now alive, would not but have urged young Hindus to reclaim and marry Hindu prostitutes. It is difficult to believe this statement, in view of the fact that the Lokamanaya had declared from the housetop that he would not touch the question of social reform until he had solved the political question of attaining Swaraj for India, and he died before he had succeeded in his political mission.

If Mr. Jayakar is out for propaganda work to settle in matrimonial life some of the deserving inmates of his Home for the Rescue of Fallen Women, an attempt like this of appealing to young men in public gatherings will not cut ice. The most successful mode of achieving that end is to be in communication with the conductors of institutions like the Pandharpur Orpharage, to be put on the right track for providing family life to erring women and their illegitimate offspring.—Yours, etc.

X.

UNIVERSITY AND M. A. STUDENTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay University, it seems, has set its heart on curbing ardour and enthusiasm of ambitious students. By a University Ordinance promulgated recently, it has laid down that students intending to appear for a Master's or Doctor's degree examination must register their names by paying a fee of Rs. 5 and that they must join some college or institution to prosecute their postgraduate studies. Now students appearing for the M. D. M. Sc., M. Ag. examinations must needs undergo some sort of practical instruction as practical instruction forms a considerable part of their studies, and it may be plausibly argued in their case that compulsion of joining a college would be conducive to their own interest. But the same argument cannot be advanced in the case of M. A. students and hence I shall confine my observations here to the M. A. examination only.

Hitherto M. A. students were given the option of appearing for their examination by studying privately. By the above-mentioned ordinance they will be deprived of this option. It is a matter of common knowledge, Sir, that a vast majority of students, after passing their B. A. Examination, have to find employment owing to their adverse financial circumstances. But ambitious students, despite adverse financial circumstances, could hitherto appear for the M. A. examination by studying privately. The ordinance now asks them to do the impossible—to spend two more years at a college—without which they will be debarred from appearing for the M. A. examination. Ambition has thus been branded as a crime! Higher examinations are to be made a sacred preserve for a financially well-placed fortunate few who, owing to their sheer monetary strength, would fulfil the condition of joining a college for two more years after their graduation.

It has been admitted on all hands that our University, owing to its ever "increasing educational undertakings, must find ways and means for increasing its income, and on this score the newly imposed registration fee may be justified. But that clause of the ordinance which lays it down that M. A. students must join a college or a recognised institution defeats the very purpose for which the registration fee is imposed. Let us take a concrete instance to illustrate this point. Supposing a hundred students offer themselves annually for the M. A. examination, the registration fee would secure a recurring income of five hundred rupees per annum. But that clause of the ordinance which lays it down that M. A. students must join a college, would discourage many students who would be unable to fulfil the condition owing to their adverse financial circumstances, and they shall have to give up the idea of appearing for the examination altogether. The examination fee for the M. A. degree is Rs. 75, and if the clause regarding compulsion discourages—and it is bound to discourage—ambitious wut ill-to-do students the number of students appearing for the M. A. examination will greatly dwindle down. Consequently the extra income secured by registration will be more than off-set by a marked fall in the income yielded by the examination fees.

Our University, instead of encouraging ambitious students to shine themselves in higher examinations by giving them wider facilities, is discouraging them by issuing the above-mentioned ordinance which puts a premimum on richness. May I further ask whether the ordinance is consistent with the democratic spirit of the present times when the slogan of equal opportunities for all in matters educational' is being dinned into our ears time and again. I hope the new Senate, which can well be described as Democratic Senate, would right the wrong the ordinance is likely to do to ill-to-do but ambitious students by annulling it.—Yours etc.,

G. G. PAGE.

Girgaon, Bombay.

"MILL-OWNER'S OR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. S. D. Chitale's letter in to-day's issue re: the above subject is rather inopportune, as the mill-owners' time and attention have been at present engaged in far more important and serious matters; but now that the matter has been raised, one might say that the choice of the name was unfortunate and singularly inappropriate, inasmuch as the members of the Mill-owners' Association are but the executive agents of the real owners who are the share-holders. It has led at least people in Calcutta erroneously to think that the Bombay mill industry is owned mostly by a few Parsi millionaires and on that account some people have been wrongly persuaded to oppose protection to this deserving industry. One of the witnesses before the Textile Tariff Board prefaced his oral evidence especially to draw attention of the Board and the public to this general misconception for which the millowners have to thank themselves for adopting such a misnomer for designating their association. Fifteen years ago I had to write a letter to the "Statesman" of Calcutta to correct a slur cast on the purse-proud millowners of Bombay by a correspondent who apologised when I explained the real position of the millowners.

The correct name, in my opinion, should be "The Bombay Textile (Manufacturer's Association," and it will remove all prejudices especially in matters of disputes or arbitrations in foreign trade, to which our textile industry will have to give more persistent attention in spite of the various handicaps of exchange etc. as compared with other nations and for our Government's act of omission to appoint Trade Commissioners in the various markets of the world not only for this but for the benefit of all Indian industries without imposing difficult or impossible conditions. The British Government's present example as recently stated by Mr. J. H. Thomas can with advantage be emulated by the Government of India as our Industries need all the help our Government can give them at present.—Yours, etc.,

BUSINESSMAN.

"COMPANY UNIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the August 2 there appears a letter under the following heading "Company Unions in Textile Industry" under the signature of Mr. R. R. Bakhale which is very extraordinary. If the millowners are organising labour on right lines and sound principles why should Mr. Bakhale be afraid? If the millowners are assisting their workmen in founding trade unions on right lines just as unions are going on in England, it is the more so as the present unions are adopting questionable means in resorting to strikes, and prolonging the same? If the bonafides of the millowners are good and they really want to help their workmen in organising them peacefully it is a good sign. The existing unions are at present fighting amongst themselves for supremacy and are pitched in opposite camps; hence there should not be the slightest cause for endangering industrial peace if the millowners are actuated by the best of motives in helping their men who are ignorant. It is a mistaken idea to presuppose that it is an attack on the independent trade union movement.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS IN THE PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 30th ultimo, your correspondent 'Citizen' raises his voice against the appointments of officers, who do not know Kanarese, as Educational Inspector, on the occasion of the recent appointment of Mr. K. S. Vakil as Educational Inspector of the Southern Division. Similar inappropriate appointment has been made by posting Mr. Gidwani in place of Mr. Vakil as Educational Inspector in the Northern Division. Mr Gidwani, being a Sindhi gentleman, is quite innocent of the Gujarati language, and consequently this division is also likely to suffer just in the same way as the Southern Division. By these appointments the Department has seen fit and desirable to spoil the interests of two divisions.

The Educational Inspector has to supervise the working of English schools, but he has also to see that primary education does not suffer in any way, and he is, therefore, the immediate superior of the District Deputy Educational Inspectors. There have been orders also to introduce the local vernaculars as the medium of instruction in English schools, and the Educational Inspectors ought to watch the results, and therefore necessarily must know the vernaculars of the division he is posted in. Moreover, there are Divisional Book Committees and the Educational Inspector is President in the respective Committees. But if he does not know the language of the Division, would he not merely be a figure-head as President of the Committee? How can he decide about the suitability or otherwise of a vernacular book, when there is a sharp difference of opinions in the Committee? Sometimes, as in the case of text-books in use, or to be used, in primary schools by the Municipality or Local Boards, reference is made to him, or on certain occasions he himself has to inquire into the questions of books used with or without sanction. What would he do to give an independent opinion on such occasions? Will he simply depend on his personal assistant or other subordinates and be guided by their opinion?

By the transfer of Mr. K. S. Vakil the Surat District has practically suffered great loss. It is well-known that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, of Bombay, was giving substantial help in the expenditure of construction of school buildings in the Surat District, and for the last four years he was annually paying Rs. 1,000 for travelling school libraries for each Taluka of the District. But owing to the transfer of Mr. K. S. Vakil, he at once declared that he would give no more money for school building and for the travelling libraries of the remaining three Talukas of the Surat District.

Thus the appointment of Mr. Gidwani as Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, this division has also materially suffered a great deal. It is inexplicable why such transfers and appointments were suddenly made by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL J. MODI.

Surat,
August 2.

LAHORE HUNGER-STRIKERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bhagat Singh and Dutt have fasted for more than 45 days; Jatindranath Das is at death's door. They are all very near death. Have they anything to gain for themselves from such suxering and death? They are hunger-striking as a protest against the indignities of political prisoners in India. They are demanding, as their right, better food and less rigorous punishment for other political prisoners. Not for themselves. They are asking for equal rights for Indian political prisoners with European political prisoners. The moral right on this point is with them, not with government. The Government have only a physical right over them.

It is obvious that Government do not want these prisoners to die of their hunger-strike (before the Court has passed judgment on them) from those hideous facts that came to light about a week ago about forcible feeding of the hunger-strikers. It is obvious that the Government are anxious to save them. Forcible feeding will not save them, even if under the circumstances, it could be regarded as morally defensible. I suggest that what is far more morally defensible is the conduct, the heroic, altruistic conduct of these prisoners, in striking for the improvement of the condition of their fellow prisoners, staking their lives for them, 'however reprehensible and however generally deplorable their previous violent conduct may have been.' Government are anxious to save their lives. Is it so difficult to grant their demands? They are extremely modest demands —merely, that the Indian political prisoners should have the same simple rights and privileges as their European brothers. They can grant these demands with a stroke of the pen if they are anxious to save these prisoners from certain death, even before their full guilt has been proved. —Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE-WITH-MERCY.

C. P. MINISTRY

—:o:—

ITS FATE HANGS IN BALANCE

BHANDARA INCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug 2.

The recent decision of the All-India Congress Committee postponing the question regarding the resignation of members of the Swarajist Party from the various legislatures, has caused a great deal of uneasiness among the Ministerialists. The presence of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Legislative Council on August 21 who are opposed to any ministry has set the supporters of the Bose-Deshmukh Ministry seriously thinking and the fate of the Ministry may well said to be hanging in the balance. The Mahomedan members of the Nationalist party, who have been sadly disappointed in not finding any of their number on the Ministerial gaddi, have revolted; so much so that one of the Muslim Counceillor as circularised his co-religionists in the Council. The letter states that their prognostications have been verified about the personnel of the new ministry much to their discomfiture and it is up to them (Musalmans) to bring it down. They had joined the Nationalist Party on an assurance that one of them would be given a chance and full scope to protect Muslim interests and rights and it is a pity that they had been all along these tediously long six months, tantalized and eventually by clever manoeuvres behind their back, excluded from the Ministry. The Muslim Members are therefore thinking of meeting together to discuss all the pros and cons of the matter with a view to decide what action they should take at the August session of the Council.

It will thus be seen that should they take into their head, the remaining members of the Democratic Party, combined with the Mahomedans and the Swarajists can, at any time, pull down the Ministry. Whether they would do so or leave the ministry alone is still uncertain.

THE BHANDARA INCIDENT.

The recent attack of the Police on unarmed and peaceful assembly at Bhandara who were shouting "Butler Go Back" etc. as a mark of protest against the levy of toll on the new Waingangh Bridge when His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler went there on Saturday last, is still being discussed here and the correspondence that has appeared in the local press confirms the view the police charge was unwarranted and unprovoked. It is reported that His Excellency was not aware of the resentment caused among the public of his policy of levying tolls. Replying to the address of welcome by the District Council and Municipal Committee, His Excellency said that there was one item in regard to the project which he gathered did not meet with their entire approval and that was the imposition of a toll. He did not like tolls any more than the people did, and wished he could hold out the hope that their (peoples) wishes in that matter could be met. But all his advisers had told him that tolls must be levied on works of that nature for financial reason and he did not feel justified in going, nor would it be constitutional for him to go against that advice. His Excellency in an interview is said to have expressed that he never had an idea that the public feeling was so strong and to have expressed regret that matters were not properly represented to him. Now that His Excellency has got an inkling into the minds of the people it remains to be seen what action he would take to allay public feeling with regard to the tolls and the police behaviour on the occasion.

C. P. COUNCIL DISSOLUTION.

The rumour of the dissolution of the C. P. Legislative Council after the August session is, on enquiry, found to be groundless. His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces is not likely to dissolve the Council when he hopes that the ministry set up recently will be more or less stable. The delay in publication of a communique regarding the decision of the local Government on the question of dissolution or otherwise of the council is responsible for this state of things. It is expected that His Excellency will make his announcement in his address to the Council on August 21.

LATE PROF. BIJAPURKAR

—:o:—

A PIONEER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(By R. G. K.)

Maharashtra celebrated on 1st instant the third anniversary of the late Prof. Vishnu Govind alias Annasaheb Bijapurkar, the pioneer worker and apostle of national education. A short sketch of his life will be both interesting and instructive. His work in education and literature is unique and the future history of Marathi language and literature will not be complete in itself without a reference to Prof. Bijapurkar's efforts in that direction.

EARLY LIFE AND WORK AT KOLHAPUR.

Prof. Bijapurkar was born in the year 1863. After having graduated in 1886 from the Deccan College, Poona, he got a job in his native town and became a professor of Sanskrit at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, in 1890. Since he stepped in the field of education in Kolhapur he made himself very popular among the students by his untiring and energetic work and his selfless devotion to education evoked warm praise from all authorities under whom he worked. His sound knowledge of Sanskrit and comparative philology created an everlasting impression on his preceptor, the late Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar who entertained high hopes about his progress and encouraged him to carry on his researches in Vedic literature. True to his master's wish Prof. Bijapurkar continued his work and in 1895 published his own Vedic Selections or "Rik Sangraha" with his masterly notes thereon. It was here in Kolhapur that he directed his energies to the Marathi literature and journalism and worked vigorously for his countrymen upto the year 1906 when his services were dispensed with by the Kolhapur Durbar which did not like Prof. Bijapurkar's journalistic and public activities.

EDUCATIONIST AND JOURNALIST AT WORK

As a professor of Sanskrit, his work at College was much appreciated by the then Principal of the College, Mr. Candy. He commanded highest respect from all his students. These were the days of Swadeshi movement which soon swept the whole country. The wave of nationalism moved all over India and Kolhapur was not an exception to it. Prof. Bijapurkar wielded his powerful pen and preached the gospel of Swadeshism in Kolhapur State through his own weekly paper 'Samarth' and the monthly magazines, 'Granth Mala' and 'Vishwavitta.' This greatly engraged the Kolhapur State authorities who were then on alert in finding out some excuse for removing Prof. Bijapurkar from Kolhapur. In the meantime Prof. Bijapurkar established his national institution at Kolhapur in June 1906 and soon removed it to Talegaon in 1908 where a suitable site was purchased near the station. Since its birth the Kolhapur Durbar and the Bombay Government looked at this national institution with disfavour. The Kolhapur State authorities lodged prosecution against Prof. Bijapurkar and his colleagues, Prof. V. M. Joshi and Mr. Joshirao. Prof. Bijapurkar and Prof. Joshi then jointly edited one magazine called 'Vishwavritta' and Mr. Joshirao was its Manager and printer at Kolhapur. They were tried, convicted and put into jail for publishing an article alleged to violent in character. The article was received from a renown Vedic scholar Pandit S. D. Satavalekar. During his imprisonment again the Government of India declared his national institution as unlawful and dispersed it under Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 which was specially designed for the purpose.

EXPONENT OF MARATHI LITERATURE

With all his national work in the cause of education, Prof. Bijapurkar's name will be remembered with pride by all lovers of Marathi literature. In 1894 he founded his famous literary magazine 'Granth Mala' which soon established its reputation. Afterwards it proved a source of inspiration to the budding authors of the Maharashtra. Prof. Bijapurkar devoted all his leisure and money in publishing this magazine for 12 years. Over a hundred and thirty authors contributed learned articles to it including the late Mr. V. K. Rajawade, the historian and founder of Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, Prof. V. G. Aote, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Sir M. V. Kibe, Indore, Prof. V. M. Joshi, Pandit S. D. Satavalekar, Oundh, Rao Saheb N. G. Chapekar, and Rao Bahadur A. B. Lathe, Dewan Kolhapur. The magazine with its 141 issues cover nearly 15000 pages demi size. Thus Prof. Bijapurkar was in this respect a pioneer worker in the cause of Marathi literature and journalism.

REVIVAL OF SMARTH VIDYALAYA

Prof. Bijarpurkar underwent full term of his sentence and was released on 18-12-1911. After two years of rest he again took up his dear cause of education and tried to convince the Government of Bombay that the institution had run on proper lines and that, therefore, they might reconsider the question again; but the Government declined flatly to cancel their previous orders thus disallowing the past life-members to work together. Prof. Bijapurkar exhausted all his energies and left no stone unturned to get his school opened, after full six years' toil. The late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Sir Mahadev Chouhal and others helped him much. In the meantime Mr. Gokhale died but his place soon was filled by Sir Mahadeo. The New Samarth Vidyalaya was opened at his hands in the same old precincts of the former Vidyalaya. Again Prof. Bijapurkar was seen working among the young students. This was a great triumph of his hard labours. The Vidyalaya at Talegaon Dabhada, Poona has been doing good work since then. It stands to-day as a living memory of the worthy worker, Prof. Vishnu Anna Bijapurkar, as he is called, and Maharashtra will, it is hoped, do the utmost to make the institution a success.

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING

Prof. Bijapurkar thus spent his best 35 years in educational pursuits. In his school and outside he was a figure of purity and simplicity. "He possessed such amiable qualities that to the students of the old Samarth Vidyalaya, as to those of the new Anna Bijapurkar was loving father. His life had then become the life of almost Rishi and his residence had been turned into a place of worship visit for a large number of his pupils, friends and co-workers who were often seen going to Talegaon to pay their respect to their Guru from whom they derived their love of national education, Marathi language, learning and character.

Such was the man, the educationalist, the journalist, the idealist, the silent worker in the cause of Marathi literature. His name will be held in great reverence all over the Maharashtra. Maharashtra will keep his memory green every year.

DEVGAD TALUKA'S PRAJA MANDAL

—:o:—

M.L.C.S' THANKED

The Secretary of the Devgad Taluka Prajamandal, Bombay, writes:—

"The President of the Devgad Taluka Prajamandal, Bombay, on behalf of the ryots of the Devgad Taluka, heartily thanks the Hon, Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who spoke in favour of the resolution moved by Mr. H.V. Pataskar (Khandesh) for the redress of the grievance of the Taluka and also those who supported it by their votes. Special tanks of the Taluka are due to Mr. H V Pataskar who ably pleaded the cause of the Taluka, although he is the member of a different constituency. Devgad Taluka is very happy to hear that the Resolution secured the support of all the elected and many of the nominated members present; a spectacle now very often seen in the Bombay Council. The Taluka is therefore confident of success in spite of the indiscriminately obstinate attitude of the Government."

SPIRITUALISTS GATHERING

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

A gathering was held on Saturday in the Blavatsky Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, for the local spiritualists and their friends to enjoy a happy quarter of an hour in discussing the virtues of the aims and objects of the Society.

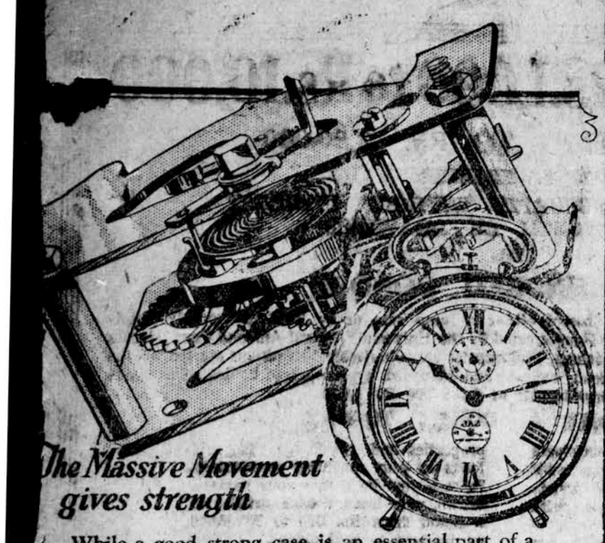
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta pointed and pointed out the impressiveness of the work of the Western spiritualists, and asked the doubters to study the works of those Spiritualists and of Mr. V D Rishi, a local spiritualist of note, in order to be convinced of the value of the work carried on by the Society, and also in order to correct the views of the people who jeered at the Society as a haven for the comfort of persons suffering from disordered livers.

Mr. V D Rishi explained the position and function of the spirits in the spirit-world. He said that the spirits were different from the 'souls' of the dead, that there were spirits of human beigs, animals and plants, that all these spirits were amenable to the call sent through a 'medium' that the 'medium' required to be a person of a particular temperament, that the spirits sometimes failed to respond to the invitation, that some of them were capricious, that they all wore clothes of the same type as were available in this world, and that they manifested themselves in etherial forms. He also exhibited some spirit-photographs through magic lantern slides.

Dr. V S Trilokekar narrated his experiences of spirit-manifestations, according to what he had read in the works of Italian and other foreign spiritualists, and also according to his personal observations in the circle of his patients.

At the refreshment-table, a gentleman amused his friends by telling how he once consulted the spirit of an able person in detective work and succeeded in tracing the thief who had stolen his articles.

After enjoying musical entertainment and partaking of light refreshments, the meeting broke up.



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The Continental Drug Co., of India, Hornby Rd., Post Box 906, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Important Judicial Decision Supports Indian Rights

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 15.

A sigh of relief has been breathed at last by the Indians residing on the Reef on the favourable decision given by the South African Appellate Court in connection with the rights of the Indian residence and trade in the town. The case was taken by the Springs (Transvaal) Town Council to the Appeal Court after the unfavourable decision of the Supreme Court against two Indians, residing on Reef No. 66, Springs, whom the town council desired to eject on account of certain mining area proclamation. The question was whether these Indians, being coloured persons, were entitled to reside on the Reef, in view of Section 131 (1) of the Transvaal Gold Act (1908) which provides that no coloured person shall be permitted to reside on proclaimed land comprised in Class A, except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds and such other places as the Mining Commissioner may permit. Springs is situate on proclaimed land, comprises in Class A, and the Town Council of Springs instituted an action against the Indians for ejectment from the Reef in question. The action was dismissed with costs by Justice Krause in the Supreme Court. Now the Appellate Court has also accepted the viewpoint of the lower court and the appeal has been dismissed with costs.

It is likely that this decision of the Appellate Court may affect the attitude of the Johannesburg Town Council who may be induced to take the broader point of view regarding its own licensing question and give all the certificates to the Indian applicants which have been held up since the last seven long months.

ANTI-INDIAN OUTBURST AT BENONI.

In spite of the judgments in favour of Indians, one glaring fact stares in the face and that is the dogmatic opposition of the European to the Indian trader. One such illustration in its virulent form was only the other day supplied by Benoni, only a few miles from Springs. An Indian company applied for the trading license in the town area; and that was enough for the anti-Indians to raise up a hue and cry. Legal advisers were sought and communications were addressed to the local town council and Chamber of Commerce. Wholesale denunciation of the Indian was made by interviews and by speeches. It is to be seen how the Benoni Town council acts in the matter and how far the Government goes to protect the Indian and his trade.

THE CRICKET INVITATION NOT CONSIDERED.

Indian cricketers had done well to invite the South African cricket team to tour India next year and thus show the courtesy and goodwill towards South Africa whose good relations were mutually desirable. But unfortunately, the invitation from India was not as flattering as it was from Australia and other places. The South African Cricket Board, however, felt that in view of its present engagements it was unable to consider the tour to India for the time being.

A TRADE TREATY?

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition, organised by the Natal Indian Teachers' Society was opened at Durban by the wife of the Administrator of Natal and attended by the Agent-General Sir K. V. Reddi. The exhibits were classified and arranged with care and stewards were appointed in each class. An interesting feature was the age of children who had competed being specified on their work.

Keen disappointment has been felt by the South African Indian community in view of non-ability of Dr. J. C. Bose to come to S. Africa owing to previous engagements in Europe. His tour was eagerly awaited, but unfortunately we were not able to have the happy opportunity of welcoming him among our midst.

A farewell reception was given in honour of Mr. J. D. Tyson, the Imperial Secretary of the Agent-General whose place has been taken by Mr. Baring also of the Indian Civil Service, at Parsee Rustamjee Hall Durban.

South African Government has been considering to appoint Minister Plenipotentiaries in foreign countries. It is probable also that negotiations will soon start between the Governments of India and the Union to enter into some sort of trade treaty.

EQUIPMENT FOR PUBLIC LIFE

—:o:—

LECTURE AT THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. S. G. Warty delivered lecture on Friday evening on "Equipment for Public Life." before a crowded audience consisting mostly of young men. Mr. M R Jayakar M.L.A. presided on the occasion.

Mr. Warty began by stating that a pulic man must essentially be a patriotic gentleman. This was in his opinion the first and the most important qualification for public life. He used the word patriotism in a very broad sense and did not confine it to politics alone. He also pointed out that patriotism was not a mere ephemeral sentiment roused by some wrong of the hour, but was a deep, inborn instinct and conviction that we owed some service to our fellow beings and to the country at large. The next essential for public life was courage. Courage was not fool hardiness. Its underlying idea was that we must be bold enough but not too bold. No man, Mr. Warty thought, he was fitted for public life who was not afraid of the frowns of Government or who lived in a mutual intercourse of favours with them.

Mr. Warty then described the difference between the aspirations of young men of twenty years ago when he was himself in College and the aspirations of the young men of the present day, and considered that the patriotism and courage of the young men of the present way was wonderful. He earnestly desired that the leaders of the country should take advantage of this force and direct it in the proper channel so as to make it truly useful to the country. He thought that in order to get the maximum benefit of that enthusiasm it should be conserved and regulated. For enthusiasm run riot often did harm to a cause. He therefore earnestly appealed to the young men to cultivate patience which was the most outstanding drawback of youth. Without wisdom perseverance and patience, patriotism and courage would not prove as useful as they ought to. Here Mr. Warty gave some illustrations from his own personal experiences, of how patience and perseverage directed by wisdom, were able to achieve their object inspite of disappointments in the beginning.

Studies formed an important part of the equipment for public life. "If you ask me" said Mr. Warty, "What is the greatest drawback in our present day public life, I would unhesitatingly point to want of studies on the part of our public men". Mr. Warty described the kinds of studies that a young man aspiring for public life should go through, and emphasised the importance of studying the best writings and speeches of Burke. He also recommended the study of the rise and growth of the Indian National Congress. With studies also went the power of speech which was the most necessary equipment for public life Mr. Warty desired young men to adopt the cultured style of speaking appealing to the brain and the heart on the higher plane. He recommended the study of the speeches of the late Mr. Justice Telang, the late Mr. Gokhale, the late Sir Pherozshah and the late Lord Oxford. Among present day speakers in India, he recommended the young men to adopt as their model Mr. M R Jayakar whom he described as "a master of judicious and cultured speeches."

Mr. Warty then advised young men not to be too sensitive in public life, and to be prepared for calumny. No man in public life ever escaped that ordeal. Public life also involved considerable sacrifice and for those who have to earn their bread and support families and were also anxious to take part in public life, the situation was hard indeed. Mr. Warty also advised young aspirants for public life to cultivate their health for the strain of public life was great. He appealed to all to be tolerant of the views of others and to be gentlemen first and politicians afterwards.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar in the course of his speech said:—

We are very grateful to Mr. Warty for the instructive and comprehensive lecture he has delivered on a subject of perennial interest to the youth of this country, viz., equipment for public life. Mr. Warty must have devoted considerable thought to the preparation of his lecture. He has drawn your attention to many questions which relate to present day public life.

The questions and the sentiments which relate to the public life of one generation or even one decade, cannot always be the same as those which relate to the subsequent one. We must, therefore, carefully find out what are the requirements of public life in the age in which we are living. So judged, I think the first necessity at present, especially amongst the young, is the bold endevour, after careful consideration, to create and adopt your own standards as to what is right, what is wrong, what is honourable and what is dishonourable.

GREAT DANGER.

The great danger of modern times is that, when such gusts of popular feeling are on, we are all apt to accept for our behaviour the standards of our colleagues as to what is the proper course of action. This is not always wise. You must regard yourselves very fortunate if your tests and standards happen to be the same as those of your co-workers. But, be not daunted if, unfortunately, as the result of your individual thinking, you come to conclusions which are different, on important political questions, from those of your neighbours.

I know very well the great generosity and impetuosity of feeling which the youth of this country possess. Long may they retain it, but all these feelings can only be used for the country's good if the youth, in addition to those qualifications, create another one viz., the courage of thinking for themselves and adhering to their conclusions in spite of unpopularity. That is the great necessity of present-day public life. This may involve a considerable amount of odium. Papers may abuse you in and out of season. All your individual actions will be misrepresented, perhaps most cruelly. Everything that you do will be brought before the limelight by unfriendly critics, but remember that this is all a great training for public life, and no man is worth his place therein who does not silently make up his mind to adhere to his own view and cheerfully stick to it in spite of every endeavour to draw him out of it by ridicule and abuse.

ON OCCASIONS KEEP MUM.

There are occasions where you may have to remain absolutely mute and dumb, listening to unjust, hostile criticism, but do not always succumb to the temptation of rushing forth to excuse your conduct. This is a necessary part of a public man's training, and the more you go through it, the fitter you will be for the higher responsibilities of public life. When you grow old, you will always prize the period when you passed through such unpopularity and odium. However dark it may appear while you pass through it, looking back on it at subsequent stages of your career, you will regard it as perhaps the brighest period of your life when your courage of convictions survived the ordeal of unjust and unfriendly criticism.

SIX CYLINDER PERFORMANCE OF NEW CHEVROLET

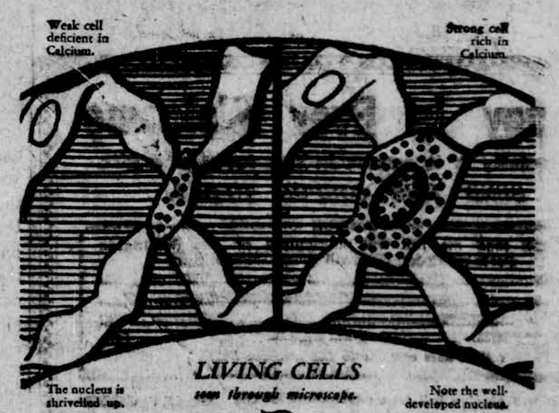
—:o:—

Eagerly welcomed in 104 countries in which General Motors products are used, the wide-spread popularity of the new six-cylinder Chevrolet is reflected in the production activities of the Chevrolet plants in America. The output figures for the last two months were the highest in the history of the Chevrolet Company and to accomplish this performance the plants averaged 7000 cars daily: that is to say, one car was built in less than five seconds. These figures do not include the output of the overseas plants of General Motors.

The amazing popularity of the new Chevrolet is based not only on its performance but also new features of style and appearance make the car a serious competitor in the high-priced field. Its capabilities were tried out recently when driven over various kinds of roads for a distance of 15,000 miles. The test was conducted primarily with a view to obtaining first-hand information on the new six-cylinder engine with respect to the car's performance, economy and durability. Driving and observing the new Chevrolet under severe operating conditions, the pistons and cylinders at 10,000 miles were in excellent condition.

Valve action was much quieter than on the four-cylinder and entire lubrication system of engine was found to be very satisfactory. At no time was it necessary to do any work on the rear axles, as they were both generally satisfactory from a standpoint of quietness and durability. The axle ratio of 3.818 proved to give a very satisfactory performance with the new six-cylinder power plant. Through out the test the chassis was lubricated at regular intervals of 1,500 to 2,000 miles, with the result that at the end of the test spring shackle bolts king pins, etc. showed very little wear and the chassis in general was comparatively free from squeaks and rattles. The consumption of fuel and oil was extremely economical despite the fact that a higher type of performance was received from the new model.

Generally speaking, the brakes were found to be quite satisfactory and were free from squeaks throughout the run. This indicates a marked improvement over the brakes supplied with the four-cylinder car. After the car was driven over 1000 and 2000 miles it was tried for maximum speed and the speed attained was 75 miles per hour on the speedometer. Acceleration and hill-climbing were found to be very good and ahead of many cars in much higher price classes.


Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new logical way— with KALZANA, the Calcium-Food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon their health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of Calcium (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of

OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:

THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

Magical Piles Balm

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT
Vizagapatam, (S. India).
M761

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. I. MEHTA,
Manager.

75-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

WONDERFUL CAPACITY IN FORETELLING.

Write the exact date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions concerning futurity Re. 1, As. 4 for every additional question. One year monthly Life Reading Rs. 2, Five years monthly Rs. 7-8, V. P. Charges As. 8 extra.

"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nature.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
Tiruttani,
Chittoor District, (S. India).

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.

Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co.,
No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS.

Money is Ever Welcome

especially if it comes in the form of a gift.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

COUPON

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize Competition.

Name.....

Address .....

Date..... (S)

(Post this coupon to the address below)

and you will receive full free particulars of the **GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION** open to owners and purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

which will enable anyone to earn handsome prizes.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANYONE MAY OBTAIN UNDER THIS PLAN between 1st JUNE AND 30th NOVEMBER, 1929.

For every portable typewriter sold by all other dealers combined more than ten Remingtons are sold. Follow the lead of nearly 40,000 satisfied users in India alone, and buy a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,

Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

D.K. 166.

The Famous Carlsbad Spa Treatment

For LIVER, STOMACH & KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Kutnow's Powder reproduces the identical curative and radio-active virtues of the famous mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of cold or warm water gives you ready at hand an agreeable and effective Spa Treatment.

A dose of Kutnow's Powder every morning gently stimulates the entire alimentary system. It prevents liver congestion, counteracts the baneful effects of climate on the blood, and rids the system of all harmful impurities. Kutnow's Powder banishes constipation headaches, biliousness, insomnia, etc.

As an eliminator of uric acid and other pain-producing deposits which cause rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., Kutnow's Powder has a high reputation. Guaranteed free from sugar it may be safely taken by the diabetic.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Kutnow's Powder. Agents:— Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta: Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras, etc.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Twice As Much For The Same Money

The increased world-wide demand has lowered the manufacturing costs of Kutnow's Powder. Users benefit by a BIG, NEW BOTTLE which contains double quantity for the same money with the same high quality guaranteed. Rs. 2-4.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements	
Length of Column	21½ inches
Width of Column	2½ "
Page	8 Columns

Advertising Rates (per inch rates)					
Column Inches					
1 to 200 in.	₹ 4.00	801 to 1000 in.	₹ 2.80		
201 " 500 "	3.60	1000 " 1500 "	2.40		
501 " 800 "	3.20	Above 1500 "	2.00		

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

"HIGH TREASONS"!

(Continued from page 6).

there was Light". If you, or any physicist, should dare to question that, God will not prosecute you. But if the Boaslets of the Indian Merchants' Chamber said: "Let there be Sarcar on the Banking Committee; and there was Sarcar," and if you dared to question the wisdom or propriety of it; if you dared to criticise the Chairman of their Committee perverting from the Chair the whole spirit of election; if you dared, in short, to criticise anything the Committee or its Mandarins should think fit to do, or say, or suggest or imply,—do you know, Mr. Editor, what fate would await you? What punishment will be awarded to you? They will threaten, Sir,—Ay, mark my words, they will threaten to "consider" your editorial comments—as High Treason! They may even resolve to 'protest' against your exercise of the right to the freedom of thought. Do your realise now the magnitude of your offence and the heinousness of your punishment? Are you chastened and sobered enough to go in submission to the Holy Father at Murzban Road, even as Emperor Henry of Germany had to go to the Pope at Canossa to confess his sins, to repent and ask forgiveness, and so be received back in the bosom of the Holy Mother, chastened and sobered and humbled by prayers and penance and fasting!

You might, Sir, if you were ill-advised enough, plead that you had done no more than make fair comment on a public question; that in the Chamber's own,—not to say the country's,—interests, some of the recent doings of the Chamber need to be exposed, if only because of safeguarding the larger questions of national policy; that the very sensitiveness of the Mandarins of the Chamber is proof of there being something rotten in the State of Denmark. Well, Sir, if you do so,—mark my words,—you will only waste your breath. If you take my advice, offer no defence, but a timely submission, a humble confession, an unconditional readiness to eat your own words. Reasoning, and explanations, and arguments, Sir, are not for these great practical men of affairs! They are businessmen, Sir, not lawyers, or constitutional Pundits! Do you understand, Sir, the significance of the term "businessmen"—in the language of overdrafts. True, the Chairman may have been reduced to the position of a puppet, what then? You might say, the Chair so reduced ceases to have the necessary power to protect the weak against the strong and the influential, to preserve proprieties, to maintain order. What of that? I ask you, He follows the more brilliant Kitson lights that are so obliging and condescending as to lead him and guide him and chide him, to coach him, teach him, preach to him; to inspire him. It may be that in that teaching and inspiration there might be at times such trifles as subversion of constitutional forms and correct procedure. What of that? Are laws ever intended for the great and mighty moneyed men of our age?

Laws, mere rules of procedure,—naturally cannot bind the Great Chams of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and much less their Chairman,—the greatest of them all. He has been too often a rebel himself to appreciate the need for rebellion against himself, and not to appreciate the support of those who now do him the honour to inspire him even though that inspiration sometimes involves a betrayal of constitutional procedure. They are sure to cast their protecting mantle over him, should anybody dare question his authority.

Say no more, Mr. Editor, but submit yourself. Surrender at discretion, or else, like old Adam, you will be cast out of the Garden of Eden, and the paradise of the Lord. "Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die, the beggarly Brain Brigade." For otherwise you will be told, Mr. Editor, of the serious harm you do to the nation's cause(?) by such *scandalum magnatum*, such *lese majeste*, such pulling down of the idols of the market place, even though the idols be those of the Golden Calf only.

I trust you will carefully consider, weigh and inwardly digest, the nature and wisdom of my advice and act upon it for your own earthly good. For myself, believe me to be yours till Hell Freezes or the Chamber Committee reforms.

IMPENITANS.

RACIAL DISCRIMINETION AGAINST INDIANS

(Continued from page 6.)

that the railway rates for exports and imports have been unnecessarily reduced, ... and that the rates for exports and imports are preferential, as compared with the internal traffic rates."

"Even such an acknowledged authority on railway matters as Mr. S. C. Ghose, who was appointed special officer to the Railway Board, was not taken as a Member of the Railway Board, showing how the present Railway Board is entirely oblivious of the claims of Indian and of Indian interests."

The Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, in its written statement to the same Committee said:—

"As the (Railway) Board (of the Government India) now consists entirely of ex-Agents of British Railway companies, it is reluctant to exercise any control over the companies. The Members, being partisans, advocate the companies' interests, and are not amenable to public opinion."

"The practice of allowing the companies (managing State-owned railways) a free hand regarding the purchase of stores in England is neither economical nor calculated to encourage the growth of engineering industries in India."

(To Be Continued.)

LATE DR. K.N. BAHADURJI

31ST ANNUAL OBSERVANCE

The thirty-first anniversary day of the death of the late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji will be privately celebrated on Thursday (the 8th instant) at Allbless Bag in the evening when the Jashan ceremony will be performed in which Dastur Nasserwanji Kekobad of Poona will be one of the participants. The Navjote ceremony of five to seven poor Parsi children will also be performed, and the marriage.

NEW LOAN AND TREASURY BILLS

The nominal value of Treasury Bills tendered as subscription to the New Loan was Rs. 37,25,000 of which Rs. 17,00,000 were 3 months' bills and Rs. 20,25,000 9 months' bills. The nominal value of the new loan issued in lieu thereof was as follows:—

1939-44 Loan	Rs. 32,25,200
1935 Bonds	Rs. 5,55,700

A REPUDIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read in your Saturday's issue the name "S. V. Sovani" among the list of persons in Europe who are connected with the accused in the Meerut trial, as quoted by Mr. Langford James.

To remove any possible misunderstanding regarding me I wish to state that I do not hold any Communist views, and have no connection whatever with any Communist organization. My recent visit to Germany was a purely business one.

Will you be kind enough to publish my letter or its substance in your paper and oblige?—Yours, etc.

S. V. SOVANI.

Bombay Aug. 3.

Loans From Rs.1,000 to Rs.10,000

AGGREGATING TO RS. 2,20,000

WILL BE GRANTED

ON PERSONAL SECURITY WITHOUT INTEREST EVERY MONTH BY DRAWINGS

TO

TWO HUNDRED DONORS

that contribute Rs. 100 (or multiples thereof) either in lump sum or by **hundred monthly instalments of Re. 1 each to the permanent Fund created by the Universal Mutual-Aid and Poor Houses Association Ltd.**, for maintaining **Poor Houses, Pinjarapoles etc., Charitable Institutions** started by the same and also aiding those that are already existing and managed by recognized bodies. The above loans are repayable **By 200 monthly instalments of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000.**

SO, BECOME A DONOR TO-DAY

You will be eligible to participate in the ensuing drawing if you remit **only Rs. 6-8** towards admission, stamp and qualification fees **with your application.** If you miss a chance in the ensuing drawing, you are sure of having a chance in one or the other of the susbsequent drawings, as your name will be included in all the drawings to be held **every month, until your name is drawn.**

In case you are in urgent need of a loan before your name is drawn, you will be eligible **to get an interim loan from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 12,000 at 6 Per cent interest per annum** on security of your immoveable properties and discharge the said loans **by easy monthly instalments.** In case you die before your name is drawn, **your heirs** will be entitled to **a Bonus from Rs. 500 to Rs. 6,000 or dividend to that extent.**

The principal Donation amounts will be invested in the **Government Securities** and also on **security of immoveable properties** and it is out of interest that accrues on the Donation amounts and the **nett profit** of the Association, the Charitable institutions will be maintained and aided, the loans granted to the Donors by drawings and Bonus and dividend paid to their (Donors') heirs.

Thousands have already becomo Donors and applications from the would-be ones are pouring in daily like anything. **Only 1,00,000** applications (including those already received) will be received for the ensuing drawing and the list will be open **till the end of this month** but the **same** will be closed earlier in case 1,00,000 will be complete.

DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.

Wanted

Chief Agents for the Maharata and Karnataka Districts in the Bombay Presidency on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 500/- as also an Agent and a District Superintendent for each and every unrepresented Taluk and District in the Bombay Presidency on a monthly remunerations of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 250/- respectively. For further particulars and Prospectuses, please apply with two annas postage stamp to :—

Mr. C. D. VYAS, Chief Agent, for Gujarati, Gopipura, Satan Falia, SURAT.

OR

Mr. M. L. NAGANNAH, Chief Organizer, 289, Thambu chetty St., G.T. MADRAS.

THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY, Ltd.,

The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.

Head Office:—Armenian Street, DACCA. Branches:—ALL OVER INDIA.

ASOKA RASAYAN
Rs. 1-8-0
Wonderful specific for all kinds of diseases of Women, menstrual troubles, uterine disorders and sterility.

JVARA KESARI
Re. 1-0-0
Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

MAKARADHWAJA
Rs. 4-0-0
The Panacea for all diseases.

CHYABANPRAS
Rs. 4/- per tola.
Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic for all Men, Women and Children.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

STOCKS AND SHARES

QUIET BUT STEADY

Small Business

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady without any fresh development. The turnover was small and price fluctuations were narrow. Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and closed with small changes in prices. Tata Hydro shares and Cements were easy. Tata Iron shares and Bombay Burma were quiet but steady. The market will remain closed on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. for clearing purposes.

TENDERS.

Out of a total of 27,635 shares delivered through the clearing House the following are conspicuous:—

Bom. Dyeing 302
Bundi 4270
Bom. Steamer 532
Bom. Burma Old 392
Century 424
Crescent 434
Colaba 385
Fazulbhoy 1033
Indore 443
Ind. Cement 841
Ind. Bleaching 539
Kohinoor 1496
Katni Ord. 360
New Great 736
Nagpur 340
Pearl 347
Pabani 279
Simplex 429
Swadeshi 250
Tata Steel Ord. 7225
Tata Steel Dr. 1683
Tata Hydro 286
Tram 1955

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Bombay Dyeing 766,65,65,65
Century 342,41 42.40
Colaba 127.25.10,27
Crescent 100,1
Fazul 566.14,68,67,00,65
Indore 378
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 486,85
New Great 283.2,81.14
Pearl 360,57,56,58,57
Simplex 52
Swadeshi 421, 20
Burma 738
Hydro 1113,15,10,12,11,12
Tram 133-12
Deff. 213.15,1312,13
Ord. 58.12,6,10,6,10,12
Bundi 20.4,19.14
Indian 297,300, 1,297,91.14
Katni Ord. 240,35,33
Alcock 311,10,5

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay. Aug. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 3/8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 763|12
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 765
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 173|12
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 340
Central India 100, 485
Colaba Land Mills 127/8
Crescent 100, 101-4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 110
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 465
E D Sassoon United rOd. 0/8/0. 0/8/0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 145.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 7/8
Fabulbhoy 230, 565.
Finlay 100-10y 100
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 209
Gokak 100, 140
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 60y 1550.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 146-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100. 13|21 378-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1500
Kastoorchand 10, nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70
Kohinoor 10|0 100 195.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1520
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865.
Mathradas 50 nil 26.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 181-14.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 357|8
Phoenix 100, 322/8
Premier 10 nil 2-9.
Sassoon Cotton **100 nil 7.**
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450
Simplex Mill 52-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadshi 189, 20 420.
Tata Mills 25, nil 32/8
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2220.
Western India Spinning 1,000 10 2182-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30-2 8 xd. 100.
Baroda 5500 0|8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18-12.
Eastern 25 xd 87
Imperial 506, 40f. xd. 1,382|8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341-4.
Union 5/11 3/5/6.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bunli Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19-14.
Central India Mining 7/14
Gwalior Cement 88 10f, 95
Indian Cement 291-14
New India Assurance 51f, 21|14
Punjab Cement 100, 1142
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21/10
United Cement 100, 6v. 77.
Katni Defd. 855

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/br 785
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 93
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 650
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 605
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1112-8
Tata Power 800 nil, 496-4
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 753/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 190/5.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-14
New India Assurance 6y 21-14
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2065.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 305
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 15 202-8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10.
Burma T Corporation 738-12
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord 326 def 302-8.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-9
Tata Construction 50-8
Tata Iron Defd. 213-12
Tata Iron Ord 58-12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo [illegible] 7/8 E T 100

WHEAT MARKET TELEGRAM.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelyryk & Co.:—

"Chicago cables concerning Wheat cooler Canada some rains. Rumour rains North-West rains six States."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York friends dated 3rd August 1929.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—

"Think general feeling too bearish, favour buying before Bureau."

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

London Ready 24/5
London Forward 24/7
China Closed to-day.
America 53/
Ready 53/10
Shravan Op.. 53/9 Clo. 55/10
Bhadva Op. 55/9 Clo. 55/9 1/2
Teji Mandi Shravan /12/
Bhadra 1/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Shravan 21/6/9
Bhadra 21/7/
N. City 21/11/6
N. Manor 21/10/6

SUGAR AND RUBBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received th efollowing cable from the Liverpool Head Office:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

SUGAR.

Ample supplies in prospect balance of year. Market still awaiting the outcome of producers conference.

RUBBER.

July shipments estimated 46,450. Rather more than expected. July consumption America around 37,000. Market inactive, but undertone good. Cocoa. Sentiment America still optimistic and with approach of light grinding season prices are expected to improve.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTH AND EAST

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Poona, Aug. 5.

The monsoon is generally active over the region extending from Northwest Frontier Province to Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India and Konkan and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Malabar and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu six inches Akyab three; Tavoy two; Toungoo one and a half; Amherst, Mergui and Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji five; Bardwan and Darbhanga two; Silchar, Jessore and Purnea one; Dehra Dun four; Mussooree three, Cawnpore two; Mainpuri one and a half; Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, Chakrata and Raipur one; Dalhousie and Khushab one and a half; Siawlot and Rawalpindi one. Mahabaleshwar three and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in United Provinces, is likely to increase in Upper Burma and Assam and extend in East Bengal and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue along Simla and Kumaon Hills for another twentyfour hours.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the southwest Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, Mysore and Malabar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. Temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces and the north Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces, and extend in the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 5th August 1929:

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.97"
Cawnpore	2.05"
Jhansi	0.03"
Agra	0.96"
Mainpuri	1.61"
Delhi	0.05"
Ambala	0.08"
Rawalpindi	1.10"
Ajmer	0.01"
Mount Abu	0.13"
Deesa	0.04"
Surat	0.14"
Ahmedabad	0.04"
Akola	0.11"
Khandwa	0.03"
Hoshangabad	0.21"
Jubbulpore	0.70"
Raipur	1.21"
Ratnagiri	0.75"
Marmugao	0.38"
Karwar	0.48"
Malegaon	0.06"
Ahmedabad	0.01"
Poona	0.03"
Mahabaleshwar	3.32"
Belgaum	0.25"
Aurangabad	0.06"
Mangalore	0.28"
Cochin	0.07"
Trivandrum	0.12"
Madras	0.81"
Masulipatam	0.13"
Cocanada	0.16"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 5.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hpsl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m	0·03"	0·10"	0·25"
Total Since 1st June to date	42·92	58·43	16·76
Total for the cor. period '28	19·07	73·62	58·50
Total for the cor. period '27	59·41	60·56	49·08

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5/8/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.787 inches (.033 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +031

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 (3.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of Wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 31 miles per hour.

Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.61 inches.

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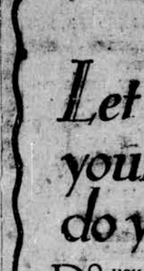

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BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 6 1929

LAHORE TRIAL ADJOURNED TO MONDAY

—:o:—

Reporters' Protest Against Search

ACCUSED'S RELATIVES DENIED INTERVIEWS

Protest Against "Gross Insinuations" of C. & M. Gazette

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

With little hope of making any further progress owing to illness of some of the accused, the alleged Conspiracy case opened this morning in the Central Jail. Police guard continued to be strict, and searches of persons of pressmen and visitors were conducted as usual.

Reporters representing almost all local newspapers and news agencies submitted a petition to the Magistrate protesting against the search of their persons before entering the court gate. The petition, "inter alia," said that the petitioners were respectable and law-abiding persons and the Court had issued to them permits after satisfying itself by reference to the Police that they were not undesirable persons. Under these circumstances, the search of their persons, before entering the court-room, was illegal. In case it was decided that searches of pressmen must continue, petitioners wished that at least the ordinary formalities of legal search should be observed, namely. (a) Before any petitioner was searched, he should be permitted to search the person of the police officer concerned, (b) searches should be conducted in the presence of two or more unofficial, independent and reliable witnesses; (c) regular records in proper form should be made of every search which should be made available to petitioners at their request according to law. Finally, the petition emphasised that in the present case it was of utmost importance that precautions against foul-play by the police should be strictly enforced.

Before being allowed to enter the court room, lady visitors were also searched by a Punjabi Muslim lady appointed by the police.

Accused J. N. Das, Shiv Varma, Desraj and A. K. Ghose being ill, were not brought to the court. The other twelve accused arrived amidst shouts of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism."

Since the case could not proceed without the four absent accused who had refused to appoint counsel, the Magistrate postponed hearing till Monday next.—

After the case was adjourned, the friends and relatives of the accused sought permission of the Court to interview the accused, but the Magistrate refused permission. Thereupon Bhagat Singh said: "You said the relatives of the accused will have 15 minutes' time to interview the accused, but why do you retract it now. You know the hardships that our relatives have to face to obtain permission for interviewing us. We claim the right to interview our relatives as undertrial prisoners.

The Magistrate: As regards you, you are a convict.

Bhagat Singh: I am a convict, but am I not an undertrial prisoner also? Ar eyou giving facilities to undertrials as they ought to have according to law?

The Magistrate: I will write to the Superintendent of Jail.

Bhagat Singh: Why this new rule everyday?

Magistrate: This is no new rule.

Mr. Kalendar Ali (Public Prosecutor): The accused had hitherto been given this facility, any they may ask for it.

Magistrate: The accused are very weak. I cannot subject them to further mental strain by interviews.

Bhagat Singh: It is very kind of you to think of our health, but is no strain on us to come here and sit for hours?

Kalendar Ali: Of course we must submit to your orders, but would not I respectfully submit that much strain is being put on the accused here.

The Magistrate declined to retract from his order and refused interviews in the Court with the accused.

PROTEST AGAINST "C. & M. G.'S" COMMENTS.

At this stage, Bhagat Singh handed over a copy of yesterday's issue of the "Civil and Military Gazette" to the Court, and said: "I draw your attention to leading article of this paper in which gross insinuations have been made against the hunger-strike accused.

Lala Dunichand: The language is indeed very objectionable

The Magistrate read the article and inquired of Bhagat Singh as to what he required of him.

Bhagat Singh: I want such insinuations must stop. Had I been out, I would have personally taken up the matter. At least I want permission to contradict it Have you seen the language?

Magistrate: I have read it.

Jatin Sanyal: It has an adverse effect on our case

Bhagat Singh: I have got bruises all over my body. You may send for the Medical Officer and ask him regarding my weight. The true reports of our weight does not come to the press.

Magistrate: What do you want from me?

Answer: Such articles must stop at once.

Sanyal: No. First there should be an open enquiry and if the Editor is unable to substantiate his point, he should publicly apologise.

Mr. Amar Das: Bhagat Singh wants to contradict, and seeks your permission.

Lala Dunichand: If it prejudiced the trial of the accused, the Court may take action.

Bhagat Singh: Many press representatives have been refused passes. I would suggest the pass of the "Civil and Military Gazette" be suspended pending the contradiction.

The Magistrate said he would write to the Superintendent of the Jail to give permission to Bhagat Singh to contradict the Report.

Lala Dunichand, Advocate, Ambala was present in the Court room to-day. He had a talk with the accused in their enclosure and asked by a press representative he said he had a useful talk with the accused which may possibly result in the solution of the hunger-strike. Lalaji sought permission to interview the accused in the Borstal Jail this morning.

The case stands adjourned till 12th August.—Free Press

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HINDU SABHA AND NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S ADVICE TO PANDIT MOTILAL

"LEAVE THINGS AS THEY ARE"

POONA, August 5

Mr. N C Kelkar interviewed in connection with the proposed Jinnah-Gandhi-Nehru conference said :—

The report says that a conference is going to be brought about between Mr. Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru through the newly formed Nationalist Muslim Party. Personally, I welcome the formation of this party as a proof of the fact that at least some Muslims in India can think in a nationalist spirit but there are circumstances about the prposed conference which may make one uneasy. We all know what r. Jinnah stands for, but we also know that behind him practically there is no muslim opinion standing. Even supposing Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal agreed to any pact, the thing cannot take the solution of the communal problem far into the interior of Muslim quarters.

A WARNING TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

On the other hand, Pandit Nehru should remember that if he enters into any pact with Mr. Jinnah in the hope of securing some more support for the Nehru Report, he will have opened the Nehru Report at the other end as far as Hindu Sabhaites are concerned. It would, therefore, be wise for Panditji to let things remain as they are. Let him not imitate the proverbial child by taking this newly planted tree by its roots every now and then to see how it is growing or to make it grow stronger and faster. Let it be remembered that the Hindu Sabha agreed to the Nehru Report in its present form, as a matter of compromise. And those of us who have got to do anything with the Hindu Sabha shall stand by the Delhi Resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha together with the resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference held at Jubbulpore in 1928.

AT THE PERIL OF THE NEHRU REPORT.

If, therefore Mr. Kelkar continued Pandit Nehru reopens the settlement to please Mr. Jinnah with his small following, he will not say do so, I will at his peril, but at the peril of the Nehru Report. Let him, therefore, wisely choose. If there is any attempt to unsettle the Nehru Report, the Hindu Mahasabha also will have to reconsider the whole position. At the same time, I may say that the Hindu Mahasabha will never oppose any settlement made by any independent body of experts, or preferably the League of Nations which has ample experience of dealing with the questions of minorities in Europe. The Hndu Mahasabha would be reasonable but it cannot afford to be weak. —Free Press.

DUTT-BHAGATSINGH DAY AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

The Swaraj Day and Bhagat Singh-Dutt Day were observed here last evening jointly. It was originally intended to observe them separately, but as the Hall where Bhagat Singh-Dutt day was to be observed was not available, it was conducted in conjunction with the Swaraj Day in the same Hall. Speeches were made urging upon Government to improve the lot of political prisoners.—A. P.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER & MOTOR-BOAT

REVISED CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Ostend.—It has been ascertained that only nine were drowned and twenty slightly injured, all of them Belgians, as a result of the collision between the excursion steamer and the motor boat. The latter, with fifty passengers abroad, sank immediately, but boats raced to its rescue. The skipper of the motor boat was rescued by his own son in charge of another motor boat.—Reuter.

ANOTHER JUTE MILL STRIKE AT CALCUTTA

—:o:—

EIGHT VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Champdany Jute Mill strike was declared this morning which was followed by the arrest of eight volunteers of the Jute Union Office by the police.—A. P.

DR. GOPALDAS G. UDDESHI, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., (EDIN) D.T.M. AND H.T.D.D.

He arrived yesterday by s.s. "Genoa" after a stay of two years in England. He was given an address by the Bhatia community at Shri Krishna Building at 5 p.m. yesterday (Monday).

TEXTILE DEADLOCK IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

Reopening of Negotiations

STRIKERS EMPHATIC "NO"

London August 5.—A full delegate meeting of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation at Manchester by a substantial majority has turned down the Executive Committee's recommendation to reopen negotiations for a settlement.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO COME BEFORE COUNCIL TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Fuleli improvements scheme was not going to do any good to the Presidency. He could easily understand the stand taken by Khan Bahadur Bhutto and the sense of awkwardness he felt while supporting the demand. The speaker then exhaustively quoted from his own printed note on the project to prove how the figures given by Government were unreliable. An eminent engineer who was in no way interested in the project had given his considered opinion that the scheme was a mad venture. Mr. Noor Mohamad warned the Government not to spend any money on the Fuleli Canal just now but wait for a few years more until the actual effects of the working of the baarage were known. The scheme was calculated to separate Upper Sind from Lower Sind

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani observed that so far as the necessity of the improvements to the Fuleli Canal was concerned he would yield to none in the belief that it did exist. He was no., however, sure whether the Government would be well advised to begin the work just now. It was desirable to postpone the demand for some time. The speaker recommended modules as the only right method of regulating the supply of water.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, supporting said they had the advantage of hearing the views of two representatives of the commercial constituencies They had tried to look to the proposition from business point of view. He assured the House that the Government had looked to all these projects more and more in the light of business propositions. Surely by increased experience they would be more careful in future than they had been in the past.

Proceeding he pointed out that in the Yellow Note Government had not taken into consideration the probable reduction in revenue if the improvements were not carried out. He assured the House that every precaution would be taken to see that the proper discharge was guaranteed.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai observed that the non-official side had their natural apprehensions about any big scheme which the Government might launch. That was due to the past record of the Government.

Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, promised that the Government would do their best to make the scheme a productive one. In the interests of the finances of this Presidency it was absolutely necessary that the demand should be supported.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro, supporting said the scheme was protective although it would give a return of five and a half per cent.

SUSPICIONS ABOUT GOVT. INTENTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman urging postponement of the demand said it was one of the questions that had caused enormous difficulty to members who were not in a position to understand the technical side of the scheme. Some of the members had taken the attitude of opposition not because the benefits of the scheme would go to Sind but because they were suspicious about the intentions of the Government. Surely if they were convinced that the scheme was going to result in distinct benefit to cultivators it would be their duty to vote for it.

Their case was that they were not satisfied with facts and figures placed before them. Why should there be any objection to fuller investigation? The attitude of the Government was such as would create suspicion in the minds of the opposition. What would Government lose, he asked, if the scheme was looked into by a committee of experts? Finally the speaker proposed that the demand should stand over till the next budget session.

Rao Bahadur Kale also was of opinion that fuller investigation was necessary. Nothing would be lost if that demand was conceded.

"DELAY WAS DANGEROUS."

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, replying to the debate said he was glad most of the speakers had admitted that the scheme was necessary and reasonable. Any delay in this case was most dangerous. They wanted to take up the scheme by the beginning of next October. The delay would mean that there would be no time this year to carry out the scheme. This year they were asking for Rs. 7 lakhs but next year they would come with a demand for Rs. 10 lakhs.

IN PLACE OF MR. B. F. MADAN

—:o:—

MR. NALINIRANJAN SARKAR'S NAME NOMINATED

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar having obtained a majority of votes of the member bodies, the Federation of Indian Chambers has recommended his name to the India Government for nomination to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in the place of late Mr. B. F. Madon.—Free Press.

COLLECTIONS FOR "CONSPIRACY" CASE DEFENCE

—:o:—

LAHORE LADIES JOIN PROCESSION

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

To celebrate the Political Sufferers' Day, a huge procession consisting of a large number of ladies paraded through the city making collection for the defence fund of the conspiracy case. The procession terminated outside the Morigate where a meeting was held and speeches delivered condemning the attitude of the Government in not conceding the demands of political prisoners.—Free Press.

"SITUATION GRAVE AND CRITICAL"

—:o:—

Lala Dunichand's Wire to Govt. Authorities

HUNGER-STRIKERS DETERMINED TO GET THEIR DEMANDS

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Lala Dunichand, Advocate, Ambala who came to Lahore yesterday and had an interview with the accused in the Conspiracy Case to-day in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the hunger-strike of the prisoners says:

While I was at Simla, I had on my own responsibility written to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government for arranging an interview with some responsible functionary of the Government to enable me to discuss with him to find out ways and means, if possible, to remove the situation that has arisen on account of the hunger-strike of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and he was good enough to arrange my interview with Mr. A. S. Stow, Finance Member. I discussed the situation fully with the Finance Member and with the Home Secretary Mr. C. M. G Ogilvie.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVT. OFFICIALS.

The view that I strongly pressed before them for acceptance was that if the Government could make a declaration of their general policy to the effect that in future the political prisoners as a class shall receive treatment in jails different from that meted out to the ordinary prisoners I shall try to induce the accused in the conspiracy case to give up their hunger-strike. Though I was able to understand fully the point of view of the Government neither of the two officers was prepared to commit the Government to the course of action I had suggested.

When I was about to leave, Mr. Ogilvie asked me if I would see the accused, and in reply I told him that as he had not favoured me with any kind of understanding as to the proposal I had made, it will not be of much use to see them But in the hope that the agony and tyranny of hunger-strike may possibly be put an end to, I gathered courage to see the accused in the Court. The Magistrate was good enough to allow me to have a free discussion with the accused while they were in dock.

MAGISTERIAL ORDER OVERRULED BY JAIL AUTHORITIES.

Bhagat Singh specially asked me to see three of the accused Jatindranath Das Ajoy Kumar Ghose and Shiv Varma who were lying, according to him, in the Borstal Jail in a serious condition. The Magistrate was again good enough to give an order in writing allowing the interview but it appears that the Superintendent of the Jail, Major Brigge over-ruled him, as I was told on my going to the Borstal Jail that the interview had been refused by him.

PRISIONERS' DEMANDS.

In the course of my interview, I found the accused in a responsive frame of mind and I can confidently say on the strength of a very useful and instructive talk that I had that hunger-strike can be terminated on the following terms:—

1. Persons found guilty under sections 302 (murder) and 396 (dacoity murder) I.P.C. irrespective of the motive of the crime may be excluded from the category of their demands but all the other persons who might commit offence with a purely political motive or object should receive the benefit of concessions

DIET.

2. Political prisoners may not be given exceptionally good or nice food, but they may be given what may be called decent food, fit for human consumption, costing not more than twelve annas per day. They reasonably argue that if an European or even an Anglo-Indian or Eurasian prisoner can be, regardless of the nature and character of the crime committed by him, receive favoured treatment in the matter of diet and other considerations, there are no reasons why political prisoners may not be conceded similar treatment.

FEAR OF INTELLECTUAL STARVATION.

3. Political prisoners may be given some papers, pro-government papers, periodicals and some books of healthy literature. They do not insist upon Nationalist papers being given to them. They again argue with a good deal of force and reason that political prisoners are in a majority of cases expected to spend many long years in jail, and it is a bare act of humanity that when they are released, they may not find themselves strangers in a strange world. Their contention is that they should not be starved intellectually for years.

NATURE OF WORK IN JAILS.

4 Political prisoners may not be given that kind of work to which they have not been used, for instance corn-grinding and oil-mill driving. They would have no objection to doing any works or manual labours which they can be reasonably expected to do, having regard to their position in life. This I consider quite reasonable.

SEGREGATION.

5. Political prisoners in any particular jail may not be segregated and may be allowed to live together though they do not insist that they may not be sent to different jails as the authorities think proper.

6. They are determined not to give up their hunger-strike till a communique specifying these concessions is published and given effect to by the Goverment.

I am very anxious that the situation brought about by the hunger-strike which is certainly neither comfortable nor happy for government may be speedily ended. I am submitting this statement together with a covering letter to Mr. Stow and Mr. Ogilvie. I have despatched to them to-day the following telegram: "Submitting statement dealing with problem of hunger-strike for your consideration. Situation grave and critical and demand immediate solution."—Free Press.

LADIES SEARCHED FOR FIRST TIME

—:o:—

HAIRS OF A SIKH GENTLEMAN ALSO SEARCHED

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

After the adjournment of six days when further hearing in the Lahore Conspiracy Case came up before the Special Magistrate in the Central Jail to-day, four of the accused Jatindranath Das, Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, Shiv Varma and Desraj could not put in their appearance on medical grounds. Ladies were searched to-day for the first time in a room adjoining the Court room. The services of an Indian lady who is a warder in the Borstal Institute were requisitioned for this purpose. Visitors to the Court-room, friends and relatives of the accused, court clerks and press representatives were also searched. Pandit Peary Mohan, Assistant Editor, "Tribune" was asked to take his Gandhi cap and also to open his money bag. The hairs of a certain Sikh gentleman were also searched.

Dutt and Bhagat Singh on entering were greeted with loud shouts of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism", etc.—Free Press

PRISONERS CONDITION GETTING WORSE

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 5—

Information to hand this evening indicates that the condition of Ajoy Ghose has suddenly taken a serious turn. No hopeful reports are received regarding Jatin Das, whose temperature is reported to have gone below normal and the pulse beat to 50, and that he is now loosing strength rather quickly.

The condition of Shive Varma remains unchanged.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN JATINDRA'S CONDITION

No improvement is reported in the condition of Jatindra Nath Das, but he is growing weaker every day.

The condition of Ajoy Kumar Ghose who, was arrested at Cawnpore in connection with the conspiracy case and who is on hunger strike, which has reached the 23rd day, is

(Contirued in Column 5.)